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Daily Report

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General

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Kurds, Other Issues

HK2004050391 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
19 Apr 91 p 1

["Dispatch" by reporter Hu Xijin (5170 6932 6651): "Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Middle East, Kurdish Refugees, Other Issues"] txt

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (RENMIN RIBAO)—Wu Jianmin, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, held a news conference today to answer questions from Chinese and foreign reporters.

President of Republic of Tunisia To Visit China

At the news conference, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced: At the invitation of State President Yang Shangkun, His Excellency Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Republic of Tunisia, will pay a state visit to China from April 25 to 28, 1991.

Delegation from Chamber of Deputies of Bolivia To Visit China

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that at the invitation of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, a delegation from the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Bolivia, led by Fernando Kieffer Guzman, president of the Chamber of Deputies, will pay a goodwill visit to China from April 20 to 28.

Supporting Efforts Exerted by All Quarters for Middle East Peace

A reporter asked: What is your opinion on the holding of a Middle East Peace Conference proposed by the United States and Israel?

Wu Jianmin answered: We have consistently maintained that the United Nations can play an important role in the course of solving the Middle East problems; we support the Middle East international peace conference to be held at an appropriate time under the sponsorship of the United Nations with the participation of the five permanent member states of the Security Council and the parties concerned; and at the same time, we also support all forms of dialogue and consultations carried out by the parties concerned in the Middle East to achieve justice and lasting peace in the Middle East Region.

China Sympathizes With Kurdish Refugees in Their Predicament

A reporter asked: The U.S., British, and French troops have recently gone to the northern region of Iraq to set up Kurdish refugee camps. What is your opinion in this regard, as China is one of the permanent member states of the Security Council?

Wu Jianmin answered: We have expressed deep concern and sympathy for the Kurdish refugees of Iraq in this

difficult situation. We hope that according to the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions, the relevant quarters can find a proper method to solve the problems of the Kurdish refugees. At the same time, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq must also be respected. This spokesman said that in February of this year, the Red Cross Society of China provided Iraq with aid consisting of 1 million yuan's worth of food and medicines.

China To Join UN Iraq-Kuwait Observer Group

At the press conference, Wu Jianmin announced that at the invitation of the UN secretary general, China would send 20 military observers to join the UN Iraq-Kuwait observer group. The above-mentioned personnel will go to their posts as soon as possible in accordance with the UN requirements.

XINHUA on Iraq Helping Kurds Return Home

OW2004091791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0251 GMT 20 Apr 91

["Iraq Tries To Help Kurdish Refugees To Return Home (by Jiang Yaping)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Baghdad, April 19 (XINHUA)—The Iraqi Government has taken some measures to attract more fleeing Kurdish refugees to return home.

The AL-QADISIYAH newspaper said on Thursday that 9,852 Iraqi Kurds returned home on Wednesday, which brings to 97,736 the number of refugees returned over the past week.

On April 13, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn took a tour to the northern cities of Arbil and Mosul, urging local officials to help the refugees to settle down and start a new life.

He told the Kurdish people that "the past is past and let us start again."

Since early April, the authorities also began sending food and medical supplies to the northern areas. Head of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society Ibrahim Arhed al-Nouri told XINHUA that by transporting hundreds of tons of food and medical supplies to the north, "The government is trying its best to help the refugees and get the families reunited and settled down."

Iraq agreed on Thursday to the setting up of U.N. humanitarian centers in the country to help the refugees to return home.

On the same day, the Iraqi ruling Revolution Command Council also announced the extension for another week of an outgoing amnesty pardoning those who took part in the northern Kurdish riots in March.

The amnesty said those who joined the anti-government actions or demonstrations would all be pardoned except

the murderers, rapists and burglars who did not return the state or individual property back.

Days after the end of the Gulf war in March, the Kurdish guerrillas took over a large part of northern Iraq, including some major cities where the Kurds live, to demand independence from the Iraqi Government. After the government got control of these areas, tens of thousands of Kurds began flooding out of their homes to nearby mountains or neighboring countries, causing great escapes.

Paper Questions Bush Motives on Aid to Kurds

HK2004083391 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
18 Apr 91 p 3

["Special dispatch" by TA KUNG PAO U.K.-based correspondent Huang Nien-szu (7806 1628 2448): "Motive of United States, Britain, France in Sending Troops to Northern Iraq"]

[Text]

General Support by the British Parliament

U.S. President Bush announced yesterday that the United States, Britain, and France will dispatch troops to Iraq's northern border to set up Kurdish refugee camps, take charge of relief work, and protect the Kurdish people. This action won the support of all political parties in the British parliament. In the past two days, the British opposition party has repeatedly inquired as to whether or not the Government will consider sending troops again to the Middle East when necessary, and the prime minister and the foreign minister have, on numerous occasions, expressed the view that the possibility of employing troops cannot be ruled out.

In addition, the Prime Minister's Office at 10 Downing Street yesterday issued a statement. Apart from supporting President Bush's decision and declaring the dispatch of British troops, the statement also pointed out that this action is consistent with Prime Minister Major's plan and view to establish a "safe haven" for the Kurds.

As various circles in Britain were debating the correctness of the "plan" proposed by Major, the United States, Britain, and France declared the joint dispatch of troops to protect the Kurdish refugees. Does this show that the United States has changed its original intention by accepting Europe's demand and actually drawing close to Major's "plan"? This is another controversial point.

Tacit Agreement Between Europe and the United States

President Bush stated that the decision to dispatch troops was the result of joint discussions between the United States, Britain, France, and Germany. Turkish Prime Minister Ozal met with Major in London on 15 April. According to news from the Prime Minister's Office, Major asked Turkey to assist in resolving the refugee issue. Ozal later called a news conference to

emphasize Turkey's difficulties to the British media. On that day, the "European Bank of Construction and Cooperation" was established with the participation of 30 European nations in London. The British and French heads of state again took this opportunity to conduct direct talks. The series of contacts in London was actually aimed at making all preparations for the decision to send troops.

The United States once turned a cold shoulder to Major's "Safe Haven Plan." Actually it was also considering action along a similar line—sending troops. With the ever-increasing reporting by Western media on the Kurdish refugees, faced with the tragic experience of an ethnic group, and pressed by public opinion, President Bush had to announce the sending of troops.

The current action taken by the three countries to send troops to protect the Kurdish refugees differs only in scope from Major's "Plan," which calls for the designation of an urban and rural area in northern Iraq. Other aspects, such as stationing troops and controlling the territorial air space of northern Iraq, will all unavoidably involve Iraqi sovereignty. President Bush emphasized noninterference in Iraq's internal affairs, but now he "acts involuntarily."

Other Schemes in Store?

Based on humanitarian grounds, the use of foreign troops to maintain Kurdish refugee camps is also only an expedient measure. Many British analysts have maintained: The Western governments' future objective will inevitably be directed toward toppling the Husayn regime, and their attitude and action will be more clearly defined than what they were in the war against Iraq.

Was the way the situation developed not what Bush expected? During the war, the British Government met in London with Kurdish leaders in exile. Did it not have even the capability of estimating the strength and fate of this ethnic group? Was it because of the Easter vacation that the Western countries were not prompt in providing relief to the refugees, including the airlifting of relief materials? In this era of highly developed information technology and at a time when emphasis is being put UN authorization, perhaps only people in the know can answer this series of questions.

A question was raised in a reader's letter to the TIMES: Is the Kurdish refugee issue possibly a trap set by Bush? The Kurds have attracted international attention with their lives, and Bush has also used this ethnic group to get world media support to finally overthrow Saddam Husayn.

Column Says U.S. Facing 'Quagmire' in Iraq

HK2204072191 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
22 Apr 91 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768): "U.S. Troops Reenter Iraq"]

[Text] Hundreds of U.S. Marines and dozens of armored vehicles entered northern Iraq from Turkey to build refugee camps for the Kurdish refugees who have fled to Turkey. Bush pledged some time ago that not a single U.S. soldier will be involved in Iraq's civil war. However, the development of events in Iraq has made it difficult for the United States to extricate itself from the affair. While one of its legs has been freed from Vietnam, the other one has gotten stuck in the north against its will.

Laying Stress on Military Means While Dealing with Politics Lightly

Western experts believe that the brilliant victory won by the United States in the Gulf war and the careful planning of the entire military operation can be included in the textbooks of military academies. However, there was a lack of political considerations, which included a lack of diplomatic efforts made to avoid the war prior to its eruption and an underestimation of the post-war political consequences.

Bush intended to overthrow Saddam, believing that he would be replaced by someone within Iraq when he was extremely humiliated. Some people say that Bush retained part of Iraq's military forces so that they could be capable of overthrowing Saddam. Contrary to the United States' expectations, Saddam consolidated his position and put down the rebellion in both the north and south. As a result, the United States had to change its policies time and again. When the predicament of the Kurdish refugees attracted worldwide attention, Bush, under pressure at home and abroad, hastily changed his original position of not involving the U.S. in Iraq's civil war and decided to dispatch troops to help the refugees on a large scale, giving people an impression of acting impetuously without a definite target.

The British proposed establishing an "enclave" in Iraq. For fear of going too far and undermining Iraq's territorial integrity, the United States proposed establishing a "security zone" instead. In essence, it is tantamount to applying deterrent force to hinder Iraq's military operations and allow the Kurdish refugees to live under external protection. It is difficult to tell how the situation will develop.

Difficulties in Resolving the Numerous Problems

Here, the first problem is whether the Kurds are willing to return. Many refugees have pledged that they will never return while Saddam is still in power. Some said they will not return even if Saddam is not in power because they do not trust the Iraqi authorities. Even if they are willing to live in the camps built by the U.S. troops, they do not know when they can leave those camps and return to their former dwelling places. Hence, the camps may become a permanent burden on the United States.

How should the refugees be encouraged to return to Iraq? The United States invented a method: Use helicopters to

drop relief goods at a designated place so that the refugees will rush to pick them up and then lead them step by step into Iraqi territory, just like animals trapped by a hunter.

The United States expects the United Nations to take over the refugee camps in the future. UN officials have signed an agreement with the Iraqi authorities on setting up a refugee center within Iraqi territory. The refugee camps set up by the United States and Europe are not recognized by Baghdad and it is still a question whether the United Nations will take over the camps.

As more than 2 million refugees have fled to Turkey and Iran so far, it will be rather difficult to build sufficient camps, manage them, and offer military protection. Can the United Nations shoulder this heavy responsibility?

Can the Withdrawal Be Made Within Four Weeks

Following the large numbers of Palestinian refugees created by Israeli expansionism, Palestinian refugee camps at all localities have become the headquarters of the Palestinian guerrillas. It is hard to say that the Kurdish guerrillas will not follow this example. The Kurds are noted for their large numbers of internal factions and discord. The refugee camps may become large and small power factions, creating difficulties for management. If this provokes an offensive by the Iraqi troops, will the U.S. forces be further involved in Iraq's civil war?

Provided everything goes smoothly as estimated by U.S. senior officials, it will be possible for the U.S. troops to withdraw within four weeks. Kurdish leaders are holding talks with the Iraqi authorities in Baghdad, demanding genuine autonomy and implementation of the 1970 agreement. If progress is made in the talks, it will be possible for the early withdrawal of U.S. troops. Otherwise, it is likely that the United States will get stuck in another quagmire.

U.S. Faces 'Dilemma' on Iraq's Civil Strife

HK1904155091 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION
in Chinese No 15, 15 Apr 91 pp 30, 31

["Special dispatch" by Huang Yong (7806 3144): "White House's Dilemma in Dealing With Civil Strife in Iraq"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Apr—After the Gulf war, Iraq's political situation fell into a serious crisis: The Shiite Muslims in the south and the Kurds in the north launched large-scale antigovernment armed rebellions. The U.S. Government initial reaction was that it was at a loss or in a dilemma. It was not until 26 March, after President Bush and his senior assistants held consultations, that he explicitly announced that the United States would adopt a "neutral" attitude toward Iraq's civil strife and that it refused to provide "military protection" to Iraq's antigovernment forces. THE NEW YORK TIMES believed that Bush's decision is tantamount to

allowing Iraqi President Saddam Husayn "a free hand in dealing with domestic discontent," and thus gives him the green light to quell the rebellions.

Regarding President Saddam as "a thorn in its side," the U.S. Government has tried by every possible means to oust him from power. After the outbreak of the Gulf war, on many occasions President Bush and other U.S. officials called on the Iraqi people to overthrow the Saddam regime. It is disclosed that Bush signed a confidential document last January, ordering the CIA to assist in Iraqi domestic activities to subvert President Saddam. Consequently, the change in the Bush administration's attitude toward Iraq's civil strife has aroused comment, criticism, and censure in U.S. media circles.

In response to these criticisms, President Bush as well as other senior officials of the U.S. Government has in the past few days consistently refused to comment on a public occasion on the pretext of having official business or going on a trip or on holiday. In the face of reporters' queries, the spokesmen of the White House and the State Department gave irrelevant answers and tried hard to pass the buck. In private, however, they told the press that the Bush administration indeed finds it embarrassing to talk on this issue, saying, "not that we don't want to do it but that we can't." They pointed out: Bush's decision is based on the following considerations:

First, the turmoil in Iraq will threaten security and stability in the Middle East. According to a U.S. intelligence department analysis, if President Saddam cannot put down the turmoil, Iraq will very likely split, with different religious factions and nationalities occupying lands and locked in long-standing confrontation and struggle. Because of the close ties between nationality and religion in the Middle East, plus some historical reasons, the split and turmoil in Iraq will inevitably affect peripheral states. In another scenario, some neighboring countries may take advantage of the opportunity to nibble Iraqi territory or build up their own spheres of influence, bringing turmoil to the Gulf region as a whole.

The United States intends to overthrow Saddam chiefly because it is afraid he will stage a comeback and threaten again the interests of its Middle East allies and the United States in the region. However, if Iraq disintegrates, it will pose a similar and even more urgent threat to the United States. Precisely because of this, the U.S. Government cannot but "choose the lesser of two evils." It would rather allow Saddam to hold on to power for the time being than let the Iraqi situation get out of control.

Second, the United States is afraid that U.S. troops will be bogged down in the "quagmire" of Iraq's civil war. The United States now has over 100,000 troops stationed in Iraq and occupies an area covering several hundred square km. The fierce fighting between Iraqi troops and antigovernment forces has put the U.S. troops on tenterhooks. If they meddle in Iraq's civil war, the danger will certainly increase. Moreover, there are strong calls in the United States for an early troop

withdrawal, and both officers and men on the front line are eager to go home that they are in no mood to fight again. Any military intervention will undoubtedly lengthen the stationing of troops and cause discontent in the military. Moreover, as pointed out by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other defense security specialists, Iraq's civil war is like a "pitfall." Once the United States is involved, it will sink deeper and find it difficult to extricate itself.

Third, it does not have the support of the international community. The United States has neither authorization from the United Nations nor the approval of its allies to interfere in Iraq's internal affairs. On the contrary, Turkey, Egypt, and other countries have categorically warned the United States against this. Therefore, if the United States is bent on having its own way, it will inevitably offend its allies and the international community and increase contradictions with the Arab world. The Bush administration also believes that if the United States is deadlocked over this issue with the Arab world, it will certainly lose a lot in trying to save a little, and adversely affect its efforts to build a Middle East security structure conforming to its fundamental interests.

Fourth, by supporting Iraq's antigovernment forces the United States may strengthen Saddam's position instead. It has been calling on Iraqis to rebel, but in effect has called on Saddam's senior officers to stage a coup d'etat and set up a pro-Western regime which can safeguard the unity of the country. The current rebellion in Iraq is not only aimed at overthrowing the Saddam government but also endangers the Sunni Muslim rule represented by him, and endangers Iraqi officers, among which Sunni Muslims account for the great majority. At such a crucial moment, they have no other option but to share weal and woe with Saddam.

Since it does not conform to U.S. fundamental interests to support the Iraqi antigovernment forces or to prevent Saddam from quelling the rebellion, the Bush administration finally cannot but adopt an attitude of standing by with folded arms with regard to Iraq's civil strife. In spite of this, the United States has not given up its intention to overthrow Saddam. Its next plan is to exert constant pressure on Iraq by using the harsh terms of the cease-fire agreement and the economic sanctions. It is also inducing internal conflict within the Iraqi leading group by using as bait the improvement of U.S.-Iraqi relations when Saddam steps down.

U.S. officials reckon that Saddam cannot last out the year. But some Middle East experts are not so optimistic. They point out that even if Saddam steps down, the situation in Iraq will not necessarily move in the direction the United States would like to see. Professor Helmus [he er mu si 6378 1422 1191 2448] of Harvard University said: The devastating blow dealt to Iraq's economic and military forces by the United States is like "opening a Pandora's box filled with religious, national, and various other conflicts," and this will make it impossible for Iraq and even the peripheral countries to

attain tranquility for a long time. Therefore, a knotty issue facing the Bush administration for a considerably long time to come will be how to affect Iraq's situation in such a way as to change and develop it in a direction the United States would like to see.

XINHUA Covers Baker's Latest Mideast Visit

*OW2004175191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1323 GMT 19 Apr 91*

[By XINHUA Reporter Hao Chunxi (6787 2504 0823)]

[Text]Cairo, 19 April (XINHUA)—The U.S. Secretary of State Baker arrived in Israel on 18 April to begin his new trip to the Middle East. This is Baker's third trip to the region to conduct shuttle diplomacy in less than half a month. According to reports, his mission is to hold consultations with the relevant parties on plans to convene a regional Middle East peace conference.

Baker started to visit the Middle East region following a speech made by President Bush. In his report to the U.S. Congress on the Middle East issue on 6 March, Bush pointed out that in order to bring about 'total peace in the Middle East, it will be necessary to guarantee the security of Israel and to recognize it, as well as to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people based on Resolutions 242 and 338 of the United Nations Security Council and the principle of "exchanging land for peace".

After two trips to the Middle East, Israel still stubbornly refuses to "exchange land for peace." It insists on settling Jewish immigrants in the Arab territories under its occupation, and refuses to start a dialogue with the PLO. In an interview with the Israeli paper (MEIRI WEIBAO - 3020 2480 5898 1032) on 14 April, Israeli Prime Minister Shamir dished out a proposal which would allow the Palestinian people to establish a so-called autonomous government in the occupied land, but it specified that authority over defense and foreign relations would remain under the control of the Israelis. When he left for a visit to London on 15 April, Shamir stated that Israel regard's a regional conference as a one-time affair that has nothing to do with the United Nations in any way, and which will not adopt any resolutions. He also reiterated the old tune of no dialogue with the PLO. Facts indicate that the Israeli authority does not really want to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict, especially, the Palestinian issue. It is trying to use the regional peace conference to create the atmosphere that Israel is willing to improve relations and "peacefully co-exist" with the Arab countries, and then to hold direct talks on its own with the parties concerned in the Arab countries in a bid to achieve its goal of "making peace."

The attitude of the PLO and the Palestinian patriots on the Middle East peace conference is very clear. In a letter to the Palestinian people on 16 April, the president of the Palestinian state, 'Arafat, pointed out clearly that holding a Middle East peace conference is secondary,

whereas, the important thing is respecting the rights of the Palestinian people and holding a dialogue with the PLO. 'Arafat also stated that it is hard to bring peace, stability and security to the Middle East by continuing to ignore or bypass the Palestinian people and failing to restore their right to return to their homeland and establish an independent country. On 9 April, when Baker was making his second trip to the Middle East, six Palestinian patriots reiterated to him in Jerusalem that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The success of Baker's trip to the Middle East will depend on whether the United States will bring pressure to bear on Israel, and compel it to make concessions and accept the peace plan based on Resolutions 242 and 338 of the United Nations Security Council. Facts have shown that it is difficult for any conference which tries to exclude the PLO or people representing the views of the PLO to make substantial progress in resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian issue.

Gulf War 'Challenges' Japan's Foreign Policy

*OW2004064991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0614 GMT 20 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA)—BEIJING REVIEW, China's English news weekly, on its April 22 issue carries a signed article entitled "Gulf War Challenges Japan's Foreign Policy." Following are excerpts of the article:

"It should be noted that the Gulf war will exert a significant, far-reaching influence on Japan. Perhaps it will mark a watershed in Japan's diplomacy since World War II.

"The Gulf crisis posed a grave test for Japanese diplomacy, but at the same time brought waves of shock to Japan's domestic political life.

"The war exposed the ineffectiveness of Japan's diplomatic decision-making mechanism. Lacking a unified leadership and mutual coordination, it is very slow, if not feeble, in responding to outside events.

"The Gulf conflict also heightened the controversy which has been running high recently in Japan over 'how Japan makes contributions to the world' and 'what role Japan should play in the world.'

"It seems that the Gulf crisis will prompt Japan to gradually renounce the policy of 'passivity, neutrality' and 'non-involvement' in international conflict that Japan has been pursuing since World War II.

"In an essay titled 'The Turbulent 1990s and the New Progress of Japan's Diplomacy,' Vice-Foreign Minister Takakazi Kuriyama said, 'Japan's diplomacy must immediately shift from that of a medium- and small-sized country to one of a big power.'

"The Gulf crisis, in this sense, greatly stimulated Japan. The fact that Japan donated 13 billion U.S. dollars during the war—the biggest donator in the Western allies—makes Japan secretly complacent for its unmatched economic might, but censure from Washington that 'simply writing checks is not enough' makes Japan acutely aware of the gap between its contribution and the demand of the world."

"Naturally, in the new phase of 'political settlement' of the Gulf crisis, Japan will more enthusiastically press its 'big-power diplomacy strategy' and try to combine its efforts to become a political power with U.S. President George Bush's call for a 'new international order,' thus ultimately establishing itself as a power on a par with the United States and Western Europe."

"Debates in Japan over making more contributions to the world have left the Japanese people feeling that Japan should abandon the doctrine of single-nation prosperity and turn to global issues. After the Gulf crisis erupted, a voice for abandoning pacifism was heard throughout that country."

"Ichiro Ozawa, former secretary-general of the Liberal Democratic Party, advocated in SHUKAN BUNSHUN published March 7, 1991, that Japan should become a wing of the world police. According to SANKI SHIMBUN and YOMIURI SHIMBUN, a recent poll indicated that more than 60 percent of the people thought Japan had made sufficient contribution in the Gulf crisis, and 50 percent believed that Japan should send its Self-Defense Force to participate in the United Nations peace-keeping actions."

"Japan feels that, with the easing of East-West ties, the weakening of Washington's and Moscow's power to control international affairs and increasing regional disputes, the United Nations will play a greater role in forming a new world order. Therefore, it will seek an important seat in the UN to carry out its big-power diplomacy."

"Not satisfactory with its status as an ordinary member in the United Nations, Japan seeks to be elected a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council during the UN Assembly session this autumn. It hopes to abolish the clauses of enemy state in the UN Charter, and finally reach the goal of becoming a permanent member of the UN Security Council."

"An LDP magazine stated that Japan has special responsibility in Asia, much as does the United States for Latin America and does Western Europe for Africa. The idea guiding Japan's diplomatic policy is to value diplomacy in Asia and make it a spring-board for global consideration."

Saudi King Meets U.S. Treasury Secretary Brady

OW2104004191 Beijing XINHUA in English
2358 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Cairo, April 20 (XINHUA)—King Fahd of Saudi Arabia met today with U.S. Secretary of Treasury Nicholas F. Brady on "post-war financial arrangements" and global economic issues, reports from Jeddah said.

The reports quoted a diplomatic source as saying that "no bilateral issues are being discussed."

Saudi officials said the talks were related to the post-war economic development of Arab countries and the world economic order.

Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad al-Ali Aba al-Khayl said he earlier discussed with Brady the readiness of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to increase support for development programs in Arab countries affected by Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait.

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries are planning a multi-billion-U.S.-dollar fund for the purpose.

The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Brady arrived today from the UAE, where he met with the minister of state for financial and industrial affairs, Ahmad Bin-Hamayid al-Tayir.

The official UAE news agency WAM said the talks covered investments and guaranteeing of investments in addition to financial and monetary cooperation.

Brady started his Middle East tour Thursday by meeting Saudi officials. He also travelled to Egypt.

PLO Central Council Begins Post-Gulf Talks

OW2204031391 Beijing XINHUA in English
2358 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] Tunis, April 21 (XINHUA)—The Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) started its first post-Gulf war meeting here today for debates on issues from unity and finance to the Mideast peace process.

The place of the formal meeting chaired by Chairman Yasir Arafat was not disclosed and journalists were not invited as was usually the case in the past.

According to a reliable source, the meeting was "of particular importance" given the developments since the last council meeting in October 1990.

He said that Arafat was expected to present a working document on the PLO's position in response to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's new Mideast peace initiative.

The closed-door session was held after Arafat's pro-Iraqi posture in the Gulf war had left the PLO in a vulnerable position.

However, Palestinians in the occupied lands remain firm in support of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative and this was demonstrated in the meetings between the Palestinian delegation and Baker during his three rounds of Mideast trips.

The 95-member Central Council is an intermediary between the Palestinian National Council or the PLO's parliament-in-exile and the 15-member Executive Committee.

The PLO Central Council "is certainly discussing Baker's latest on-going middle east peace diplomacy," the source said.

Besides, how to cut down expenditure after the Gulf states suspended financial donations would also be one of the main issues high on the agenda of the meeting.

"It is crucial to consolidate Palestinian national unity in the face of Arab and international pressure," said another source.

Palestinians to Baker: End Israeli Occupation

OW2104013691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0008 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] Tunis, April 20 (XINHUA)—Palestinian leaders said today that any Middle East peace process should begin with the assurance and guarantee that Israel's occupation of Arab lands be put to an end.

In a memo presented to the U.S. Secretary of State James Baker during a meeting today in East Jerusalem, the Palestinians said "the land for peace formula means an end to the illegitimate occupation" of all lands Israel seized in the 1967 Middle East war.

Israeli withdrawal (from the occupied lands) and the Palestinian sovereignty there should be the "ingredients of any real peace process," they said.

The memo charged that Israel is "persisting in expanding and intensifying its settlement activity and its confiscation of Palestinian lands."

"Unless these Israeli policies and measures are firmly checked and halted, the atmosphere will be poisoned with hostility and mistrust," it said. "The prospects for genuine peace will be seriously jeopardized."

The three-member delegation, led by Hussein Husseini [name as received], urged Baker to reject Israel's "unacceptable conditions" for peace talks and support a U.N.-sponsored international peace conference on the Middle East.

The memo reiterated that only the Palestinians have the right to choose their representatives in any peace talks and that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is

the sole legitimate Palestinian leadership and has the authority to sign agreements concerning the fate of the Palestinian people.

The memo welcomed the "full participation of the European Community" which it said "is essential" in ensuring success and laying the foundation for the peace process and future regional cooperation and development.

U.S., Vietnam To Found POW-MIA Office

OW2004152591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1409 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Hanoi, April 20 (XINHUA)—The United States and Vietnam have agreed on Washington establishing an office in Hanoi to handle issues of U.S. soldiers missing in action (MIAs) and prisoners of war (POWs) during the Vietnam War which ended in 1975.

This agreement was reached following a two-day visit to Vietnam by a U.S. delegation led by presidential envoy General John Vessey, who left here today.

During their talks yesterday and today, General Vessey and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Van Thach discussed humanitarian issues between the two countries and other problems of mutual concern.

A joint statement on the talks said Vessey expressed U.S. appreciation of Vietnam's cooperation demonstrated in Hanoi's efforts to resolve the MIA issue and in progress made.

Vessey hoped that further progress and greater results could be obtained in the future.

It is reported that there still are 2,278 unsolved MIA cases in Indochina, including 1,661 in Vietnam.

The two sides also reiterated their desire to normalize relations and agreed on the importance of continuing discussions to eliminate differences between them.

They agreed that it would be useful for them to meet again at a date to be determined.

Gorbachev Departs South Korea After Visit

OW2004100891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0937 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Pyongyang, April 20 (XINHUA)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev left South Korea's Cheju Island for home Saturday after reaching agreement with President Noh Tae-u on expanding bilateral trade cooperation.

Gorbachev, the first Soviet leader to visit South Korea, arrived in the Cheju Island on Friday for an overnight stop and talks with the South Korean president. The Soviet leader came to South Korea directly from Japan where he conducted a four-day visit.

In their talks, Gorbachev and No Tae-u agreed to work out a document on furthering cooperation between the two sides, and on expanding bilateral trade to 10 billion U.S. dollars annually by the middle of 1990s, according to reports reaching here.

The two leaders agreed that bilateral trade should increase from last year's 889 million dollars to 1.5 billion dollars this year.

The two sides also pledged to make joint efforts to end confrontation and to continue dialogue on the situation of the Korean peninsula.

Meanwhile, Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh and his South Korean counterpart, Yi Sang-ok, reached agreement on exchange of visits between foreign department chiefs of the two sides.

Seoul, Moscow To Further Develop Bilateral Ties

OW2004142791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1342 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Pyongyang, April 20 (XINHUA)—President Mikhail Gorbachev and President No Tae-u today agreed to further develop the relations between the Soviet Union and South Korea during their talks on South Korea's southernmost island of Cheju.

According to South Korean radio broadcasts monitored here, their talks, the first to be held in South Korea, focused on matters concerning bilateral ties.

Gorbachev reportedly expressed his hope that South Korea will participate in Siberian development projects and in the joint effort involving the Soviet Union, the United States and South Korea to tap natural gas on Sakhalin.

The two presidents also agreed to expand bilateral cooperation and exchanges in such areas as high-technology, trade, communication, fishery, aviation, and culture.

They also discussed the world situation in the aftermath of the Gulf war, and developments in Northeastern Asia and on the Korean peninsula.

Gorbachev, who had just ended a historic trip to Japan, was the first top Soviet leader ever to visit South Korea.

The Soviet leader left Cheju this afternoon for home.

XINHUA 'Roundup' on Improved Soviet-Japanese Ties

OW1904182891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1746 GMT 19 apr 91

["Roundup: Gorbachev's Visit Marks a Step Toward Better Moscow-Tokyo Ties (by Zhu Ronggen)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 (XINHUA)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's four-day visit to Japan was widely

considered as a step towards normalized ties between the two countries, not yet a breakthrough in their long-standing frosty relations.

The visit, the first ever by a top Soviet leader to Japan, has deepened mutual understanding, and as the Soviet president himself put it, his visit had marked a "turning point" in bilateral relations.

After their six rounds of talks, Gorbachev and Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu signed a joint communique, in which the four Soviet-held islands off northern Japan were cited for the first time as an issue requiring "territorial delimitation" between the two countries.

The two leaders agreed to mention the names of the four islands—Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan and the Habomai group of islets—in the document.

Tokyo and Moscow also signed 15 accords concerning bilateral cooperation in economy, trade, culture and aviation.

Kaifu and Gorbachev pledged to solve the territorial problem while improving bilateral ties. They also promised to speed up the process of concluding a Japan-Soviet peace treaty, saying it is a matter of "primary importance" between the two countries.

The territorial dispute, which has hampered the signing of a bilateral peace treaty, has been seen by the Japanese as a thorn in bilateral relationship.

Now they regarded the documentary reference to the four northern islands as a "step forward" on the part of the Soviets, who had long been denying the existence of any territorial problem with Japan.

However, the joint communique stopped short of any Soviet commitment to returning the disputed islands, after the Soviet Union refused to reconfirm a 1956 pledge to return the two smaller islands—Shikotan and the Habomai group of islets—following the conclusion of a peace treaty.

But Moscow promised this time that it will allow Japanese citizens to travel to the northern islands visa-free and reduce Soviet military forces deployed on these islands.

"I am satisfied with the work I have done in Tokyo. We signed a joint communique and other documents. They were major achievements," Gorbachev said at a press conference following the signing ceremony.

The Soviet leader was also quoted by Japan's KYODO NEWS SERVICE as saying that he recognizes the existence of a territorial dispute and will continue to negotiate on the matter.

While Kaifu told a separate press conference that the joint communique will give a new direction to the two

nations' efforts to establish new relations. Tokyo continues to insist that the Soviet Union recognize Japan's sovereignty over all four islands before full-fledged relations could be developed.

The Japanese prime minister said his country will continue its policy of linking economic cooperation to progress in the area of political relations.

But Gorbachev was quoted as telling the Japanese Prime Minister during their summit talks that "principles cannot on any account be bought with dollars—this approach is undignified."

According to local sources, some Japanese political leaders made positive comments on the joint communique, saying that it was the best result possible under the present circumstances.

But others called the summit talks unsatisfactory, pointing out that the decades-old territorial issue was not resolved and that Moscow made no major concessions on the issue.

A MAINICHI SHIMBUN editorial said the Japanese Government was over-optimistic about the Soviet position.

But, Keizo Obuchi, secretary-general of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, said the fact that top leaders of Japan and the Soviet Union have sat together for six rounds of summit talks alone is of historic significance.

However, analysts here believed that though Gorbachev's just-ended trip marked the first step in thawing the icy relations with Japan, Tokyo and Moscow still face a bumpy road ahead towards rapid improvement in bilateral ties.

Japanese Business Leaders View Gorbachev Talks

*OW1904174591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1743 GMT 19 apr 91*

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 (XINHUA)—Japanese business leaders today expressed their disappointment with the results of talks between President Mikhail Gorbachev and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on the northern territorial issue, according to a KYODO NEWS SERVICE report.

Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Takashi Ishihara, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives, were quoted as saying that no large-scale economic cooperation can be extended to Moscow until a peace treaty resolving the territorial issue is concluded.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organization (Keidanren), agreed with their position, the report said.

Ishihara called the results of the Kaifu-Gorbachev talks "a setback from the Japan-Soviet joint declaration of

1956," in which the Soviets promised to return to Japan two of the four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido.

Kaifu and Gorbachev signed a joint communique on Thursday after their six rounds of talks, citing for the first time the four islands as an issue requiring "territorial delimitation" between the two countries.

The Soviet Union had been denying the existence of any territorial dispute with Japan.

However, Ishikawa saw the talks as the first step in a possible future settlement of the issue.

The business leaders also said the call for "balanced expansion of the two countries' relations" in the joint communique could be interpreted as representing a change in the Japanese Government's position toward Moscow.

The government has maintained a stance that "political and economic matters are inseparable" in dealing with the Soviet Union.

Shooting Incident May Cool German-USSR Ties

*OW2104072991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0707 GMT 21 Apr 91*

[Text] Bonn, April 20 (XINHUA)—The German Government today expressed anger and worry over Friday's shooting incident in Altengrabow for impending cooling of its relations with the Soviet Union.

A Soviet sentry Friday shot and wounded one of three German military officers who wanted to photograph a Soviet munitions warehouse in Altengrabow near Magdeburg, a city 130 kilometers west of Berlin.

Lt. Gen. Joerg Schoenbohm, commander of the German Armed Forces in Eastern Germany, said, "The use of weapons is against German law."

The German Government was "angry and worried" over the incident, which could lead to a cooling of the German-Soviet relations, DPA quoted officials as saying.

A Berlin radio quoted a Soviet statement as saying that the Soviet guard had to shoot according to regulations after the German officers remained in the base area in spite of his shooting warning.

It was revealed that the German military has taken over the surveillance of the Soviet bases from the western allies, namely Britain, France and the United States, since the German unification last October.

German military authorities said that they put an end to the surveillance of the Soviet bases Saturday, a day after the shooting incident.

The Soviet Union is to withdraw its 338,000 troops by 1994.

Economist on Regional Chinese 'Common Market'*HK2204075191 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0904 GMT 19 Apr 91*

["Special contribution" by Xian Ren (7033 0088): "Dai Yuanchen Talks About 'China Economic Circle'"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—In the opinion of Dai Yuanchen, a well-known Chinese economist, the establishment of a "common market among people of Chinese origin" advocated by overseas Chinese scholars is a very attractive conception, but it is unlikely to come true during the recent period because there still exist political and economic obstacles of many kinds among various regions. However, efforts can still be made to work out practical countermeasures under this grand scheme to carry out economic cooperation among all descendants of the Yan and Huang Emperors.

A "common market among people of Chinese origin" advocated by overseas Chinese scholars includes mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, and some scholars even consider that Chinese-invested enterprise groups in all Southeast Asian countries should also be included. A strengthened cooperation can give shape to a strong economic force that would exclude Japan. This force would serve as a new motive force for the rejuvenation of China.

Dai Yuanchen indicated that from a narrow sense, the "common market among people of Chinese origin" is virtually a "China economic circle," and a feasible "common language" can be sought from the following five points:

1. A "consensus" should be reached. In the face of the grave economic situation in the 1990's, one should become aware of the fact that only through promoting cooperation can one preserve and develop oneself. All countries have their own strong and weak points, and they can supplement each other and build up a common basis for economic cooperation.

2. Mutual supplement in trade should be established. Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao are all industrial processing regions with insufficient natural resources, narrow hinterlands, and limited market capacities, while the mainland is rich in natural resources and enjoys a big market. With such mutually beneficial conditions in trade development, a system of mutual supplement in trade can be established so as to create conditions for a mutual exploration of the market.

3. The investment environment should be improved in order to promote mutual supplement in production. A comprehensive improvement of the investment environment requires a large input of funds. In view of the current financial power of the mainland, the process of introducing Taiwan investment to the mainland can only be pushed forward by focusing step by step.

4. Mutual supplement in science and technology aiming at high-tech fields should be carried out. In view of the fact that Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao are faced with many difficulties in scientific and technological development, transformation of economic structures, and industrial upgrade while the mainland possesses a strong strength in scientific research, it is possible to upgrade mutual supplement in production in some areas related to science and technology. That is to say, aiming at high-tech items with development potential on the mainland's scientific and technological basis; through Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, mutually supplementary efforts can be taken to apply scientific and technological achievements to such fields as production structure, capital, and market capacity exploration, so as to develop a number of high-tech industries which are competitive in international markets.

5. Mutual supplement in industrial structure should be promoted. At present, with basically light economic structures, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao mainly rely on medium and small enterprises. This situation is unlikely to change even after future structural transformation. Such a structure is superior in adaptability and flexibility but its risk-resistant capability is weak. The mainland has a number of large enterprises of a considerable size in addition to large numbers of medium and small ones.

Judging from future development, the industrial development of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao after structural transformation will continue to rely mainly on processing industries, while that of the mainland will continue to center on strengthening the building of basic industries. A good coordination in the transformation directions of industrial structures between the two sides can enable China to open up natural resources in a more effective way. As a result, the basic industries on the mainland can dovetail with processing industries in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao so as to form a mutually supplementary and well-coordinated industrial structure, which will serve to strengthen to a large extent the competitiveness of the "China economic circle" in international markets.

Dai Yuanchen stated: In the current world economic development, the trend to move toward regional groups has become a means to protect domestic markets and expand commodity and labor exports. This can be best exemplified by the integration of the European Common Market and the formation of the American-Canadian and American-Mexican free trade zones.

While the trade wall of economic integration within a region is being demolished, another trade wall outside the region is being built up. Under the circumstances, market competition outside regions and groups has become all the more fierce, giving rise to new problems in the economic development on both sides of the Taiwan Strait as well as in Hong Kong and Macao.

From this point of view, the conception of a "China economic circle" appears to be very attractive. If they can strengthen their cooperation in such fields as trade, production, and science and technology and overcome their shortcomings by learning from others' strong points, all descendants of the Yan and Huang Emperors can remain invincible when facing up to the threat of the move toward regional groups in the world economy.

United States & Canada

U.S. 'Making Efforts' Toward Bilateral Talks

OW2204043891 Beijing XINHUA in English
2354 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] Cairo, April 21 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker met tonight with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud Al-Faysal on Mideast peace, according to a report from Riyadh.

The two ministers discussed the latest Arab and international developments. Egypt's Middle East News Agency MENA reported in a dispatch from the Saudi capital.

Baker flew to Riyadh after having talks with Egyptian officials earlier today following talks with Jordanian officials in Amman on the same issue.

At a press conference in Cairo, Baker said the U.S. and Egypt are making efforts "to produce a conference which will serve as a catalyst for direct bilateral talks between Israel and her Arab neighbors and between Israel and Palestinians."

Baker started his third Mideast trip to Israel last Thursday in the wake of the Gulf war in an attempt to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He will go to Kuwait, Syria and then will be back to Israel to continue discussions on a Middle East peace conference.

MFN Suspension Would Create Retrogression

OW2004060791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0556 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA)—The current development of Sino-U.S. economic relations and trade springs from the common efforts of the two governments, business circles and people from all walks of life, and should be treasured by both sides, an editorial in today's "INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS" says.

Statistics reveal that the Sino-U.S. trade volume reached 11.7 billion U.S. dollars last year, which is nearly four times more than the figure of 1979 when the two countries established diplomatic relations. The United States is now China's third largest trade partner and is the biggest investor in China with the contract value totaling 4,360 million U.S. dollars.

However, the editorial says, the most-favored-nation status (MFN), the most important article in the Sino-U.S. trade agreement, has been "disturbed from time to time" in the United States as some U.S. congressmen have again proposed to suspend or retain China's MFN status conditionally this year as they did last year.

Should the attempts of these people succeed the cornerstone of Sino-U.S. economic relations and trade would be severely damaged, the editorial says. This would seriously affect the bilateral relations, economic and trade relations in particular, bringing about a "major retrogression" in Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations.

Such results will severely affect not only China's export to the United States, but also the interests of consumers in the United States, the editorial says. They will also harm China's import from the United States as well as the interests of American businessmen in China. Furthermore, it will have great impact on the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong.

To maintain and prolong the MFN status is not only in accord with the interests of the two countries, but also conforms to the international political and economic trend, the editorial says.

In recent years, China has made great efforts to develop economic relations and trade with the Third World countries, the Soviet Union and East European countries, while actively expanding economic and technological exchanges with Western countries, the editorial says.

At present, the editorial reports, most Western countries have resumed normal relations with China in regard to government loans, credit and bilateral cooperation, noting that a batch of new agreements on government loans have been reached after two years' suspension. Some Western countries have also somewhat eased restrictions on technology export to China.

China, with political and social stability, steady economic growth and the newly-approved Ten-Year Program for Economic and Social Development and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, has already prophesied a bright future in developing economic relations and trade with all countries, including the United States, the editorial says.

There is great potential for the development of Sino-U.S. economic relations and trade, the editorial says. China needs American technology, investment and markets, and the United States needs the Chinese markets and necessary Chinese commodities as well.

A long-term steady development of Sino-U.S. economic relations conforms to the common interests of both countries, it says.

So long as the two countries treasure the current good basis of cooperation, respect each other, increase their mutual understanding and uphold the MFN status, which is the cornerstone of Sino-U.S. economic relations

and trade, Sino-U.S. trade and economic cooperation will enjoy broad prospects, the editorial says.

Editorial Urges Continuation of MFN Status

HK2004072091 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong
Service in Chinese 0512 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Report: "GUOJI SHANGBAO Editorial Appeals for Efforts to Safeguard Sino-U.S. Economic and Trade Relations"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)—China's GUOJI SHANGBAO published an editorial today which said that reciprocation of the Most-Favored-Nation [MFN] status is the "cornerstone of the Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations."

The editorial, entitled "Preserving the Cornerstone of the Sino-U.S. Economic and Trade Relations," pointed out: It has not been an easy job to develop Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations to the present level. This is a result of the joint efforts of the governments, entrepreneurs, and personages from various circles in both China and the United States, who have surmounted the difficulties that have come in the way. Both sides should treasure this with particular attention.

It is learned that the Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations have developed rapidly in the last dozen years. The volume of trade between the two countries in 1990 increased to US\$11.7 billion, nearly four times more than the corresponding figure in 1979 when bilateral diplomatic relations had just been established. The United States is now China's third largest trading partner and U.S. businessmen's investment in China has made the United States China's biggest foreign investor. The total value of trade agreements has reached US\$4.36 billion.

But the editorial also points out: Some people in the U.S. Congress are attempting to suspend, or only preserve under certain conditions, China's MFN status. This would seriously affect the bilateral relations between China and the United States, especially the economic and trade relations, and lead to a major retrogression. "Neither the Chinese people nor the American people want to see this happen."

The editorial then analyzes the consequences and says: "The result of this would not only severely hinder China's production of export goods for the United States, but also impair the interests of the broad masses of American consumers, affect China's imports from the United States, undermine the interests of U.S. investors in China, and jeopardize the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong."

The editorial says: Preserving and extending the MFN status not only conforms with the interests of both China and the United States, but also goes with the international political and economic trends. So far, most

Western countries have basically normalized their relations with China in government loans, credit guarantees, and bilateral cooperation. A new batch of agreements on government loans, which were suspended for two years, has been concluded.

Finally, the editorial points out: "There is great potential" for the development of Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations. The economies of the two countries are highly complementary: China needs the U.S. technology, funds, and market, while the United States needs the big market in China with its 1.1 billion people and to import necessary commodities from the latter. "Perennial and steady development of Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations tallies with the common interests of China and the United States."

Reports Examine Trade Relations With U.S.

Understanding Seen as Key

OW2104193991 Beijing International Service
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] ZHONGGUO GUOJI SHANGBAO [CHINA INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL NEWS] published an article on 20 April, pointing out that Sino-U.S. trade imbalance does exist objectively, and that common understanding on this issue is the key to promoting the development of economic and trade relations between the two sides.

According to statistics released by the Chinese Customs, the total volume of Sino-U.S. trade amounted to U.S. \$11.78 billion in 1990, with China's trade deficit being U.S. \$1.409 billion. However, according to U.S. statistics, the U.S. deficit was U.S. \$10.42 billion [figures as heard].

Analyzing the disparity, the newspaper article pointed out: As far as the statistical principles and methods are concerned, both countries have adopted the international standards. However, the Chinese statistics did not, and were impossible to include export commodities, which were diverted to the United States after being exported to Hong Kong and other regions. Nevertheless, the United States, following the rule of tracing the origin of products, has included the entrepot trade as imports from China. This is the main factor of the big discrepancy between the Chinese and U.S. statistics.

Trade Imbalance Viewed

HK2004091291 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong
Service in Chinese 0513 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Report: "GUOJI SHANGBAO Says China and the United States Should Reach Common Understanding on the Issue of Trade Imbalance"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)—GUOJI SHANGBAO today published an article contributed by a staff reporter, which points out that the Sino-U.S. trade imbalance is an objective reality and "reaching a

common understanding" on this issue is the key to promoting development of bilateral economic and trade relations.

According to China Customs statistics, total Sino-U.S. trade volume in 1990 registered US\$11.78 billion. China's exports to the United States accounted for US\$5.18 billion and its imports, US\$6.588 billion, the trade deficit on China's side being US\$1.409 billion. But according to U.S. statistics, its exports to China were US\$4.8 billion and its imports from China US\$15.22 billion, giving it a trade deficit of US\$10.42 billion.

The article in GUOJI SHANGBAO analyzes this situation and says: As far as statistical principle and method are concerned, China and the United States were basically along the same line, as both of them followed international standards. However, China's export statistics did not, and could not, cover the goods exported to Hong Kong and other regions and then resold therefrom to the United States. But the United States, by referring to the place of origin of imports, counted such entrepot trade as direct imports from China. This is the major reason for the great statistical disparity between the two countries.

When interviewed by the press on this topic, Shi Jianxin [2457 1696 2450], deputy director of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department of North American and Oceania Affairs, said: China has noticed the decrease in U.S. exports to China and has stated that it understands the wish of the United States to increase its exports to China. China is now taking steps to coordinate the development of bilateral trade.

As to the U.S. allegation that China restricts imports and practices trade protectionism, Shi Jianxin said: China's economic strength is limited and its control over imports is to make sure that the limited amount of foreign exchange is spent on the most needed commodities in order of importance and urgency. The purpose of taking some measures to control importation is not to close the market but rather to guarantee the timely assimilation of the most needed technology and equipment.

This official reiterated that there is high potential for trade development between China and the United States. From a long-term point of view, China will not reduce its demand on the imports of high-grade, precision, and advanced technology, equipment, grain, chemical fertilizers, and timber from the United States. "As long as the two sides understand each other and make concerted efforts, the U.S. exports to China will have bright prospects."

Differences in Trade Figures Eyed

OW2004084291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0758 GMT 20 Apr 91

["Business Paper Comments on Difference in Trade Figures Generated by China, U.S."—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA)—Entrepot trade is one of the most important reasons for the difference in the Sino-American trade figures generated by the two countries, a news analysis on today's "INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS" here says.

Statistics from the Chinese customs reveal that the Sino-American trade volume in 1990 reached 11,780 million U.S. dollars, among which 5,180 million U.S. dollars were China's export and 6,588 million U.S. dollars were its import, leaving an unfavorable balance of 1,409 million U.S. dollars.

However, statistics from the United States show that the United States exported 4,800 million U.S. dollars and imported 15,220 million U.S. dollars from China, revealing a trade deficit of 10,420 million U.S. dollars.

The report says that the two countries used similar methods and adopted identical international standards in calculating the trade volume. But, export via a third country or region may not be included in a country's export volume. This fact will inevitably prove to be the difference in the statistical figures generated by the two countries.

According to the report, China does not, and in fact is not able to, include the export goods which are transported to the United States via Hong Kong and other regions in calculating its export volume. Yet, the United States includes this part of transit goods in its imports from China, which results in the wide gap between the figures reported by the two countries.

The disparity continued to increase in recent years with the growth of entrepot trade via Hong Kong, the report says.

In 1989, China recorded an export volume of 4,410 million U.S. dollars to the United States, but the United States recorded 11,990 million U.S. dollars. The difference was 7,580 million U.S. dollars. In 1990, however, this difference climbed to 10,040 million U.S. dollars.

Meanwhile, Hong Kong registered a entrepot trade volume from China to the United States of 10,470 million U.S. dollars in 1990, 68.8 percent of the total import volume the United States claimed to have received from China, which was 15,220 million U.S. dollars.

Reviewing the statistics concerning China's major trade products, the report pointed out that the volume of processed goods with supplied materials took a big proportion in the transit goods sent to the United States via Hong Kong. China gains little profit in foreign currency from this part of trade.

In recent years, the report says, China's trade of processed goods with supplied materials developed rapidly because traders from Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea moved their labor-intensive productive enterprises to the Chinese mainland to utilize its fairly cheap laborers.

Since these enterprises sell most of their products to foreign countries, especially the United States, it appears on the trade statistics that the export volumes of these regions to the United States declined while that of China, including its entrepot trade volume, increases.

The report also notes that, in calculating export volume, the United States also excludes its entrepot trade to China via a third country or region.

According to statistics by the Chinese customs, in 1990 China imported a total of 2,579 million U.S. dollars from the United States via other countries and regions, including Hong Kong, Singapore, Switzerland, Britain and Macao.

In addition, the report says that in the past decade, China's annual export volume to the United States accounted for about eight percent of its total export volume, while the annual import from the United States accounted for 11 to 13 percent of China's total import volume.

In recent years, the increasing rate of China's import from the United States was higher than that of the country's total import volume.

According to Chinese statistics, the increasing rate of China's total import volume in 1989 was seven percent, while that of the import volume from the United States was 18.5 percent. In 1990, total import decreased by 17.3 percent, while the import from the United States declined by 16 percent.

From 1988 to 1990, about a dozen kinds of products, whose individual import volume surpassed 100 million U.S. dollars, were imported to China from the United States, including chemical fertilizers, log cabins, raw cotton, computers, airplanes and their parts, and oil extraction equipment.

This shows that the import from United States has been playing an increasingly important part in China's total import, the report noted.

China has noticed the decrease of U.S. exports to China and understands that the American side hopes to increase its export to China, the report quoted an senior Chinese trade official as saying.

Shi Jianxin, vice director of the department of American and Oceanian affairs under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said that China is making efforts to coordinate the development of the Sino-U.S. trade.

According to Shi, the ministry will soon send a large delegation to the United States to purchase products which can be provided by the United States and are necessary to China.

However, Shi said that the development of trade is restricted by many factors. He cited the examples of the preferential export loans offered by Japan and other

Western countries and the United States' strict control in exporting technology to China, which makes the American products less competitive, affecting the United States' export to China. Therefore, expansion of U.S. exports requires joint efforts from both sides.

Regarding the question of trade protection in China raised by the United States, Shi said that China only has limited economic power and has to implement administrations on imports to secure the use of limited foreign currency for crucial products it needs.

The administration does not mean the closing of Chinese market, but a guarantee for timely importation of badly-needed technology and equipment, Shi said.

Shi stressed that the development of Sino-U.S. trade is of great potential.

The United States has opportunities to participate in various projects in China's 10-year development program (1991-2000) and five-year plan (1991-1995), for China will be in need of American technologies, equipment, grain, chemical fertilizers and other products in its long-term development, Shi explained.

Based on mutual understanding and common efforts, Shi said, the United States has a good potential to develop its export to China.

Soviet Union

Zou Jiahua Meets Soviet Transport Delegation

OW2104061391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0543 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA)—Zou Jiahua, Chinese vice-premier and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, met here today with a Soviet government transport delegation led by Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Committee A.N. Bevzenko.

The Soviet guests have come to participate in the sixth meeting of the Sino-Soviet Permanent Transport Group from April 18 to 26 in Beijing. They will also tour Hangzhou and Shanghai.

Wu Bangguo Meets Leningrad Oblast Delegation

OW2004162891 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2200 GMT 19 Apr 91

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] Wu Bangguo, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, warmly met with Comrade Gidasov, secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [CPSU] Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Oblast Committee, and a delegation of the Leningrad CPSU Oblast Committee led by him at the Xijiao Guesthouse yesterday afternoon [19 April]. He also held discussions with the Soviet comrades on the working conditions of the party organization.

The delegation of the Leningrad CPSU Oblast Committee arrived in Shanghai by plane yesterday morning for a visit at the invitation of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee. Wu Bangguo expressed his warm welcome to Gidasov and his delegation on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee. He also expressed his regards to the delegation on behalf of Comrade Zhu Rongji, who is currently visiting West Europe.

During discussions, Wu Bangguo explained to them in relative detail Shanghai's party organs and their work, as well as the accomplishments obtained by Shanghai through the implementation of reform and open policies. He said: The Shanghai Municipal Party Committee ensures that the party's line and policies are realistically implemented by relying on the powerful fighting force of the party organizations at various levels and the vanguard models of the party members. He said: The Shanghai Municipal Party Committee has a very strong rallying force and appeal, and has very high esteem among the masses.

When discussing economic work, Wu Bangguo pointed out: Stability is a prerequisite for performing well in any work. To sustain stability, we must uphold the socialist road and the communist party's leadership. Our implementation of the reform and open policies is self-perfecting the socialist system, and is not moving toward capitalism. Reform must depend closely on the masses and must provide actual benefits to the people. Then, the people will support it.

During discussions, Wu Bangguo exchanged views with the Soviet comrades on such issues as strengthening party organization building and education for party members, as well as on upholding and perfecting the system of multiparty cooperation under the communist party's leadership.

Comrade Gidasov expressed his congratulations on Shanghai's accomplishments. He said: The successful experiences in reform of China and Shanghai are very enlightening to the Soviet Union. I sincerely wish that the Shanghai residents will achieve better results in their socialist development.

Soyuz Association Calls For Extraordinary Congress

OW2104155391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1540 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] Moscow, April 21 (XINHUA)—The parliamentary group Soyuz has called for the holding of the country's fifth extraordinary congress of people's deputies to solve domestic crisis, the official TASS NEWS AGENCY reported today.

The call was made at the group's two-day meeting which was opened Saturday here.

The group also expressed their desire to press for an immediate introduction of state of emergency

throughout the Soviet Union for a period of six months to stabilize the socio-political situation and take the country out of the economic crisis.

Soviet Cabinet, Unions Agree on Social Security

OW2004181791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1735 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Moscow, April 20 (XINHUA)—The Soviet cabinet and trade unions today agreed to set up a joint committee to ensure implementation of security measures for Soviet workers.

The agreement, signed by Soviet Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov and Trade Union leader Vladimir Shcherbakov, is aimed at preventing deterioration of life or other possible undesirable effects on workers during the period of transition to a market economy, according to the Soviet official news agency TASS.

The committee will be co-chaired by a deputy prime minister and a vice chairman of the General Confederation of the USSR Trade Unions, TASS said, without reporting details of the agreement.

Supreme Soviet Appeal on Lenin's Birthday

OW2004095891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0351 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Moscow, April 19 (XINHUA)—Marking the 121st birthday (April 22) of Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, the Supreme Soviet issued an appeal today to the People's Deputies of the Soviets at all levels to unite with all creative forces to revitalize the country.

Published in the paper "IZVESTIYA" today, the appeal said that in an era of change, there may be different assessments for historical figures. "But one thing is indisputable: Lenin was a thinker and organizer who fought firmly and persistently for social progress, and a true patriot and internationalist."

It said that at a time when the Soviet Union is exploring ways to get rid of its crisis and carry on reform, it seems very important to gain a critical understanding of the path already traversed and to assimilate whatever is valuable in Lenin's theoretical legacy and experience.

The appeal pointed out that Lenin devoted himself to maintaining the unity of the country while unconditionally acknowledging the right to self-determination of all the nationalities and allowing for their mutual contacts at all levels.

"Lenin's idea on federation provides the key to resolving the Soviet Union's problems of today," the appeal said.

It continued that the existing difficulties "must not be allowed to eclipse our confidence in a necessary reform and a democratic social change." "We will eventually be able to overcome the crisis, to recover and develop the economy and to bring harmony to ethnic relations," the appeal stressed.

Soviets Protest Armenian Resolution on Communists

OW2004013191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0037 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Moscow, April 19 (XINHUA)—The Secretariat of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee issued a statement today in protest against the recent anti-communists actions by the Armenian Republic's authorities, reported TASS.

The Armenian Republic's parliament adopted on Wednesday a resolution on the nationalization of the properties of the Armenian Communist Party and the Young Communist League.

Earlier, it had passed a law on social organisations, which was actually aimed at banning the activities of the Armenian Communist Party.

The statement described the resolution and the law as actions against democracy and a gross violation of both the union and the Armenian constitutions.

According to the rules of the Soviet Communist Party, the party's properties do not belong to the Communist Parties of the individual republics but to the whole party, the statement said, adding that no republics can partake of its properties by legislation.

Soviet Official on Curbing Economic Retrogression

OW2104023891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0129 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] Moscow, April 20 (XINHUA)—Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov has said that his government is able to curb the country's economic retrogression in a short time, the Soviet television reported tonight without mentioning when and where Pavlov said this.

Pavlov said the anti-crisis program, which has won the principled support of the representatives of all republics and will be submitted to the Soviet parliament for deliberations, inspires the hope to stop the retrogression.

The prime minister admitted that at the beginning, the chief measure to enrich the shelves of the shops will have to be price hikes to reduce purchasing power, rather than production increase. Pavlov said he hopes this will help store up a certain amount of commodities in six months and then prices will be cut.

According to TASS, the cabinet at a meeting today discussed some details of the program. Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir Shcherbakov said in a report that the Soviet society will inevitably suffer heavy material losses and production will drop sharply if the government does not take immediate and firm measures.

Heilongjiang City Expands Trade With USSR

SK2204103091 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] After 1991 began, Suifenhe City, our province's important city which conducts border trade with the Soviet Union, accelerated its pace of opening up to the outside world. On 27 February, it began to formally offer one-day tour services for Soviets. On 1 March, the city's television broadcasting station provided, on a trial basis, a Soviet language informative program on the border trades and succeeded in relaying Soviet television programs. On 2 March, the city successfully opened a large border trade fair with the participation of more than 300 Soviet customers and more than 5,000 local businessmen and personnel. During the trade fair, more than 100 categories of commodities were sold, and its total business volume reached 23,000 yuan. Also on 2 March, the city sponsored the fourth border trade talks in which contracts were signed for 204 categories of commodities and totalling 95.36 million Swiss francs of business volume. On 20 March, the city also made arrangements for building a Sino-Soviet commercial zone, a bonded warehouse zone, and zones in charge of processing export commodities.

While answering questions raised by reporters, Mayor (Zhao Minghui) stated that our city is realistically bringing its strong points and characteristics into play, and that we have bright prospects in being an important passageway between Northeast China and the Soviet Union. The ten major projects formulated by the city for expanding its border facilities are being vigorously carried out.

Northeast Asia
Sino-Japanese Friendship Committee Meets
Li Peng Sends Greetings

OW2004055791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1450 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)—The seventh session of the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship opened at New Otani Hotel in Tokyo today.

Present at the meeting were 10 committee members from the Chinese side headed by Chinese chief representative Zhang Xiangshan, and 10 committee members from the Japanese side headed by Japanese chief representative Tadao Ishikawa. Present at the meeting as observers were Masayoshi Ito, chairman of the Diet Members League for Japan-China Friendship; Masao Shimizu, president of the Japan-China Friendship Association; Tsuyoshi Noda, chairman of the Japan-China Association; and Yang Zhengya, Chinese ambassador to Japan.

Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu attended today's opening ceremony and delivered a greeting speech. He

said in his speech: With efforts made by both sides, the relations between the two countries are being improved steadily and they are now at a nice stage of development. He said: "To maintain and develop the friendly Japanese-Chinese relations is definitely not a simple matter. In order to develop these important relations steadily and make them become even better, the two sides should continue making efforts." He expressed his willingness to visit China this year at a convenient time for both sides to further consolidate Japanese-Chinese relations.

Chinese Premier Li Peng sent a congratulatory message to the meeting today. The message says: Tremendous changes took place in the international situation in the past year. How to further develop the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Japan under the new changeable situation is a question of common concern to both Chinese people and Japanese people. Li Peng said in his message that he hoped some discussions could be held on this question and some proposals could be put forward at the meeting to help promote a constant development of bilateral relations.

Masayoshi Ito said in his speech: The development of Japanese-Chinese relations in the future should continue to be made on the basis of the joint statement of the two countries. Japan will help China implement its 10-year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan. He also emphasized that Japan will never take a militarist road.

At the opening ceremony today, Zhang Xiangshan and Tadao Ishikawa delivered the keynote speeches on behalf of their respective countries.

The keynote speech of the Chinese side pointed out: With concerted efforts made by the governments and peoples of the two countries since the sixth session of the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship, the difficulties and obstacles that once existed in the bilateral relations have been overcome, economic and cultural exchanges and cooperation are developing normally, the third batch of Japanese yen loans is being extended smoothly, high-level contacts that were interrupted for more than a year are being restored, and bilateral relations have resumed a path of normal development.

The Chinese side said in its speech: Under the current international situation, China and Japan should strengthen cooperation and coordination to make contributions to establishing a new, fair and rational international political and economic order.

The keynote speech of the Japanese side pointed out: The two sides have frankly and sincerely exchanged views at the six previous meetings of the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship. The Japanese side thinks that a meeting enabling both sides to exchange views frankly and sincerely is the most effective way to enhance mutual understanding.

The Japanese side said in its speech: The current meeting will discuss two central topics. One is how to maintain

and develop bilateral relations steadily on the present foundation under the changeable international situation. The other is how the two countries can contribute to the stability and prosperity of the Asian-Pacific region and the rest of the world. The year 1992 will be a year worth commemorating, in which the 20th anniversary of the normalization of Japanese-Chinese relations will fall; and it will provide an "excellent opportunity" for the two sides to further deepen the lasting and stable bilateral relations towards the 21st century.

The site of the seventh session of the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship will move to Fukushima Prefecture tomorrow.

Talks End 21 Apr

OW 2104123991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1233 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] Tokyo, April 21 (XINHUA)—The Seventh Session of the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan (Japan-China) Friendship today closed in Fukushima Prefecture, central Japan. Chinese Embassy officials said today.

Academics from China and Japan discussed the bilateral ties and the international situation under the theme of "Contributions by China and Japan to the Formation of a New World Order," the officials said.

The three-day meeting opened in Tokyo last Friday, then moved to Fukushima on Saturday and Sunday.

Zhang Xiangshan, China's chief representative, said in a concluding speech that the meeting helped the two nations enhance mutual understanding and friendship.

Zhang, also vice president of China's Association for International Understanding, said the two sides agreed that it is very important and necessary to further promote their bilateral friendly relations under the new world situation which is experiencing a transitional period.

Tadao Ishikawa, Japan's chief representative and president of Tokyo's Keio University, said at the closing session that the two sides had strengthened mutual trust and understanding despite some differences that still existed.

Japanese Citizens Honored for Aid Program

OW 1904213391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2037 GMT 17 Apr 91

[By reporter Pan Ye (0398 0396)]

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Apr (XINHUA)—In a ceremony held in the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo today, the Chinese State Science and Technology Commission awarded honorary certificates to 31 experts of the Japan Senior Citizens Association who have rendered specialized services under the Aid-to-China program. These experts, all

aged over 50, were commended for their contributions toward China's scientific and technological development, economic construction, and friendship between the two countries.

During the honorary certificate presentation ceremony, Wu Wufeng, general secretary of the State Science and Technology Commission, presented the Japan Senior Citizens Association with a horizontal board inscribed with the Chinese characters "Zhuang Zhi Bu Yi" [High Ambitions Die Hard]. He thanked the organization for developing cooperative relations with China by sending senior citizens who are experts to help with China's modernization drive.

Speaking at the ceremony, Wu Wufeng said: The Japan Senior Citizens Association is the largest organization for retired experts in Japan. Among its vast number of members are highly experienced industrial and agricultural technology personnel. Regardless of the pay, they rendered their services in China with all sincerity and friendship and were well received by the Chinese people.

He said: At present, there are about 500 Japanese senior citizen experts working in 27 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions in China. Their services have greatly promoted the technological and economic exchanges and cooperation between China and Japan, and have deepened the friendship between the Chinese and the Japanese people.

Speaking on behalf of the 31 Aid-to-China program senior citizen experts, Mr. Susumu Aimi, a pattern expert, said: "We hope to pass on the technologies, expertise, and experiences that we have accumulated during our younger days to the Chinese people. It is also hoped that such technologies, expertise, and experiences will not only positively help China in its modernization drive but also strengthen our friendship with the Chinese people." Mr. Susumu Aimi said that during their stay in China they earned the "value of life." He thanked the Chinese Government for honoring them.

Yang Zhenya, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, attended the honorary certificates giving ceremony.

DPRK President Interviewed on Ties With Japan

OW2104074991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0732 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (XINHUA)—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) appreciates the change in Japan's policy towards DPRK and will respond to the call for the normalization of relations between DPRK and Japan, said President Kim Il-song Friday.

In an interview with a Japanese newspaper published in today's "NODONG SINMUN," Kim said the relations between DPRK and Japan should have been normalized

immediately after World War II, if it had not been hindered by Japanese leaders who pursued an unfriendly policy towards DPRK.

Kim also said the prospect of the bilateral relations depends on what a position will be taken and what kind of effort will be made by the two governments.

He stressed that external interference and influence must be eliminated in developing Korean-Japanese relations.

The president stressed that the DPRK is against linking the normalization issue with "cross recognition" —a reference to the idea that DPRK recognizes South Korea, the president said.

On the reunification of Korea, Kim reiterated that it remains an internal affair of the Korean nation and is closely related with the international situation.

He denounced the United States for hindering the reunification process by continuing to station troops in South Korea.

"The United States and some other countries responsible for the Korean issue should display active cooperation to promote the reunification of Korea," Kim said.

"There will be a bright future for Korean-American relations when the United States abandons its old values, dumps its wrong policy towards DPRK and undertakes to shoulder its responsibility for helping resolving the Korean reunification issue," he added.

On the United Nations membership of Korea, Kim restated DPRK's principled stand that Korea will join the United Nations as one nation following unification on a federative basis.

Before the unification, Kim said, the two parts of Korea must share a single seat in the United Nations.

DPRK is expecting the United Nations to regard Korean unification with deep concern and make efforts toward that end, Kim said.

The DPRK president held an optimistic view on the future of Asia, saying that "people in Asia should bridge their own differences in social system and belief and closely cooperate in building a prosperous and independence-minded new Asia."

The DPRK Government will, as always, work actively for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone and the maintenance of peace and security on the Korean peninsula, Kim added.

Koreas To Meet in Beijing on UN Membership

OW1904140391 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese
12 Apr 91 p 9

[By LIEN HO PAO Reporting Group in Beijing]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr—South and North Korea will hold a consultative meeting in Beijing in mid-May to discuss their bid for UN membership, and Beijing will send representatives to attend the meeting to explain Beijing's stand.

According to the Chinese communist Ministry of Foreign Affairs, diplomatic representatives of South and North Korea agreed to meet in Beijing to discuss issues relevant to their applications for UN membership. The meeting will be conducted in great secrecy.

Beijing will play the role of a mediator at the meeting and it will explain its role on this issue.

It is learned that at the meeting Beijing will explain to South Korea its alliance with Pyongyang, and explain to North Korea the changes of Beijing-Seoul relations caused by their economic and trade contacts as well as diplomatic interactions; and that the Chinese communists will not use their veto power, as requested by North Korea, to block South Korea's application for UN membership; but that it will not rule out the possibility of casting the abstention vote.

It is expected that the meeting will cause great concern in Japan, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

Political observers in Beijing maintain that the meeting will significantly increase Beijing's influence on the Korean peninsula, tighten its ties with South Korea, and increase the possibility of "dual recognition."

Meanwhile, the Chinese communist Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirmed today that Chinese communist Premier Li Peng will visit Pyongyang in the near future to greet North Korean leader Kim Il-song's birthday, which falls on 15 April. Members of Li Peng's entourage will include a vice premier and two minister-rank cadres. It is commonly believed that the main purpose of Li Peng's trip is to inform Pyongyang about Beijing's attitude.

Former Mongolian Leader Dies 21 Apr

*OW 2204082591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0613 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 22 (XINHUA)—Former Mongolian leader Yumjaagyn Tsendenbal died in the Soviet Union on April 21, it was learned here today.

Tsendenbal, born in 1916, served as general secretary of the country's ruling party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Great People's Hural (parliament) and premier.

He was removed from his posts as party general secretary and chairman of the Great People's Hural on August 23, 1984. He was expelled from the People's Revolutionary Party on June 30, 1990.

Mongolian Crime Surge: 'Political Chaos' Eyed

*OW 2004100191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0741 GMT 20 Apr 91*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 19 (XINHUA)—Mongolia saw a continued rise in the crime rate in the first quarter of this year, with 2,457 cases reported, 18.8 percent up over the same period of last year.

The Mongolian General Police Bureau said cases of robberies increased 91.7 percent, burglaries 92.1 percent and killings 120 percent.

The crimes have caused a loss of 11.7 million tugriks (2.1 million U.S. dollars) in material and 164 deaths, plus 737 injuries.

The police bureau said some 2,548 criminals were given jail sentences in the first quarter, and 41.7 percent of the crimes were committed by gangs.

The worsened economy and political chaos were viewed as a major cause of the crime surge.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Xu Dunxin Talks With Indonesian Officials

*OW 2004083291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0517 GMT 20 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, 20 April (XINHUA)—News from Jakarta: On 18 April, the Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs, Xu Dunxin, met separately with the Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, the Minister of State Moerdiono, the Director of the (General Political Department) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Wiediono), and other senior officials. He held consultations with them on bilateral relations as well as regional and international issues.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the smooth progress made so far since the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Both sides held that the exchange of visits by leaders of the two countries has great significance, and has laid the sound foundation for expanding friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides also exchanged views on regional and international issues of mutual interests. Foreign Minister Alatas said that the two co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia have invited the 12 members of the Cambodian Supreme National Council to hold a meeting in Jakarta this May in a bid to promote a political solution to the Cambodian issue. Xu Dunxin indicated that China supports the efforts of the two co-chairmen, and expressed the hope that an all-around political solution to the Cambodian issue on the basis of the relevant international documents will be achieved soon. The Chinese Ambassador to Indonesian Qian Yongnian was present at the meeting and consultation.

Xu Dunxin was in Jakarta to attend the first consultation between foreign ministerial officials of the two countries.

Cambodia's Ranariddh Praises UN Document

*OW2104125291 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 21 Apr 91*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Norodom Ranariddh, representative of the Samdech Sihanouk, chairman of the National Government of Cambodia, and commander of the Cambodian Nationalist Army, in a special interview with a reporter from our station in Paris yesterday, stressed that the structure of the document and the draft agreement of the five permanent member states of the UN Security Council on resolving the Cambodian issue are the best program for ending Vietnam's aggression and realizing peace in Cambodia at an early date.

He pointed out that once this program is earnestly implemented, the Cambodian people will be able to independently determine their own destiny. Refusal by Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime to accept this program has fully exposed their attempt to prolong the misfortune of the Cambodian people and the Cambodian nation.

Ranariddh called on all political parties in Cambodia to forget all previous ill will and grudges, to enhance mutual understanding, realize national conciliation at an early date, and make common efforts to build a truly independent, neutral, and peaceful Cambodia.

Thailand Urges Vietnam To Play Cambodian Role

*OW2204094991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0932 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Text] Bangkok, April 22 (XINHUA)—Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin met visiting Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Le Mai here today and discussed with him the political settlement of the Cambodian issue, according to Thai Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sakthai Krairdek.

Sarasin told Le Mai that Thailand wanted to see peace and stability in this region, the spokesman said.

During the meeting, Sarasin expressed the hope that Vietnam would play a constructive and greater role in settling the Cambodian problem, he said.

The two sides also discussed the possibility of Sarasin's visit to Vietnam in the near future to discuss the preparations for a meeting between prime ministers of the two countries in Bangkok, the spokesman added.

Le Mai arrived here on April 19 for a five-day visit.

Vietnamese Spokeswoman on Relations With U.S.

*OW1804170391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1618 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] Hanoi, April 18 (XINHUA)—Vietnam today insisted that U.S.-Vietnamese relations should be normalized without any preconditions.

In answers to foreign correspondents here, Vietnamese Foreign Spokeswoman Ho The Lan said Vietnam would continue to exchange views with the United States on this matter in a constructive spirit.

U.S. State Secretary James Baker in his meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach last September, said a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian issue and the MIA (U.S. prisoners of war and military personnel missing in action) problem should be resolved before relations between the two countries could be normalized.

Referring to the bill by U.S. Senator Frank Murkowski demanding lift of the trade embargo against Vietnam, Ho The Lan said the embargo did not comply with the present international economic and political situation and was also against the wishes of U.S. society, the trade circles in particular.

Some countries, including the U.S., imposed economic sanctions against Vietnam for its invasion of Cambodia at the end of 1978.

Ho The Lan said at present, some humanitarian issues, including the MIA problem, were being dealt with more satisfactorily. She expressed the hope that any further contributions to the resolution of these issues should be encouraged.

Near East & South Asia

Jordanian Minister Attends Economic Talks

*OW2204105391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1012 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA)—The second meeting of the Sino-Jordanian Economic, Trade and Technological Cooperation Joint Committee opened here today.

Li Lanqing, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Khalid A. 'Abdallah, Jordanian minister of planning, jointly presided over the meeting.

During the meeting, the two sides will explore ways to further expand bilateral trade, to complete the economic cooperation projects to be built with Chinese loans, and to carry out scientific and technological cooperation and exchanges between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

'Abdallah arrived here on April 20 upon Li's invitation. He will attend the Guangzhou Export Commodities Fair on April 25.

Chinese Ministers Attend Legal Talks in Cairo

NC2104074891 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0652 GMT
21 Apr 91

[Excerpts] Cairo, 21 Apr (MENA)—Chinese Justice Minister Cai Cheng arrived in Cairo early this morning for a five-day visit. He will attend the meetings of the Afro-Asian legal committee's 30th session, which will begin on Monday. Delegations from 43 Asian and African countries will participate in the meetings. [passage omitted]

Chinese Civil Affairs Minister Cui Naifu also arrived in Cairo early today for a five-day visit to Egypt. [passage omitted]

Justice Minister Meets Counterpart

OW2104105891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1046 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] Cairo, April 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese Minister of Justice Cai Cheng arrived here today to attend the 30th session of the Afro-Asian Legal Committee.

Cai was met at the airport by his Egyptian counterpart Faruq Sayf al-Nasar.

Al-Nasar told reporters that delegates from 43 African and Asian countries will take part in the conference to discuss a report on combatting crimes committed against the safety and security of mankind.

He said the delegates will also discuss how to protect the rights of women and children as well as those of refugees and minorities in the world.

The conference starts tomorrow and will last for five days.

Sri Lankan Minister Announces SAARC Summit

OW2104061691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0536 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] Colombo, April 21 (XINHUA)—The sixth summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) will be held in Colombo in early November this year, according to Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Harold Herath.

Herath told XINHUA when he attended a reception in the Chinese Embassy here Friday evening that the exact date for the summit can only be decided after the general election in India in May.

However, government sources said that the sixth SAARC summit is scheduled to be held from November 7 to 9 at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Congress Hall here.

Herath said that his government has commenced intensive preparations for the summit of the SAARC which groups Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

Several subcommittees have been formed to look into various aspects such as roads, buildings and hotel bookings. A cabinet subcommittee has also been appointed to look into various aspects of the conference and the foreign ministry is coordinating all the work, government sources said.

The sources said that all ministries and relevant agencies that are handling various matters connected with the hosting of the summit have been asked to keep on schedule their respective tasks assigned to them.

Sri Lankan Foreign Secretary Bernard Tilakaratne recently paid a visit to Kathmandu to meet SAARC Secretary General Kanth Bhargawa to discuss the management of the meeting.

The SAARC charter envisages the holding of the summit every calendar year. The fifth summit was held in Male, capital of the Maldives, last November.

West Europe

'NATO Sources' Cited on Structure of Forces

OW1904163391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1524 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] Brussels, April 19 (XINHUA)—NATO military authorities continue to work on the new structure of the future NATO military forces and to make more specific proposals for presentation to defence ministers meeting, following the NATO military committee meeting on April 12.

According to NATO sources today, the final decisions of the new structure must be reached by the ministers, but it is not yet certain if enough progress will have been made on the dossier five weeks from now to allow a decision or if this will come later in the year.

The sources provided some specifics on the new NATO force structure, saying that it would include three types of forces, as it is at present, namely, the main defence forces, reaction forces and back-up forces.

The main defence forces would account for the large part of the allied forces and would be in a lesser state of preparation. The reaction forces would consist of both the immediate reaction forces and the rapid reaction forces, and they would be able to move rapidly from one area of NATO to another and would be in a high state of preparation. The back-up forces would be made up of the traditional backup forces, mainly from North America, the sources stated.

The immediate reaction forces would have to be formed according to the allied mobile force (AMF) experience and on the other hand, the rapid reaction forces would be of much greater size and would have much greater impact, said the sources.

The sources also said that the military had not decided on the type of command such multinational forces would have.

Zhu Rongji Continues Visits in Europe

Concludes Talks in Spain

*OW2004070291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0541 GMT 20 Apr 91*

[Text] Madrid, April 19 (XINHUA)—Spanish Deputy Prime Minister Narcis Serra said on Friday that his government will take efforts to further develop relations with China.

He said during a meeting with visiting Shanghai Mayor Zhu Rongji that relations between the two countries are "very good" and need to be injected with "new content."

Spain's government is adopting measures to encourage more investment in China by the Spanish private sector and to enhance economic and technological cooperation between the two countries, the deputy prime minister said. Spain is also working for the further development of political relations, he added.

Zhu, who came to Spain at the invitation of the mayor of Barcelona, which is a sister city with Shanghai, told Serra that China should learn from the success acquired by Spain in developing its economy in recent years.

Senate President Juan Jose Laborda also met Zhu today. China is a major factor in world stability and Spain would like to see a China with political stability and economic development, he said.

The Shanghai mayor left here this evening for an eight-day visit to Germany.

Arrives in Munich 20 Apr

*OW2004061091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0547 GMT 20 Apr 91*

[Text] Bonn, April 19 (XINHUA)—Shanghai Mayor Zhu Rongji arrived in Munich today for an eight-day visit to Germany after concluding the Spanish leg of his European trip.

Zhu, who flew in from Madrid, is scheduled to meet Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Economic Cooperation Minister Carl-Dieter Spranger, Economy Minister Jurgen Mollemann and other government officials for talks on bilateral relations and issues of common concern.

Zhu will also visit enterprises and meet leaders of Germany's business and financial circles on expanding economic cooperation between the two sides.

Spain Grants Loans for Shanghai Telecommunications

*OW2004095091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0749 GMT 20 Apr 91*

[Text] Shanghai, April 20 (XINHUA)—The Bank of China forwarded Spanish mixed loans worth 34 million U.S. dollars to the Shanghai Posts and Telecommunications Administration Friday.

Under an agreement signed yesterday, half of the loans were provided by the Spanish Government and the other half by the Spanish bank. The loans come with a 3.5 percent average annual interest rate.

The loans will be used to import program-controlled telephone switchboards with a total capacity of 118,000 lines from Spain's Sesa Company and other auxiliary equipment.

Since 1985, the Shanghai branch of the Bank of China has extended nearly 200 million U.S. dollars-worth of loans from foreign governments and other sources.

East Europe

Bulgarian, Yugoslav Foreign Ministers Meet

Seek Political Ties

*OW2004034991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0107 GMT 20 Apr 91*

[Text] Sofia, April 19 (XINHUA)—The foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria today expressed willingness to develop the political ties between their countries, reported BTA.

During their talks here today, Bulgarian Foreign Minister Viktor Vulkov and his visiting counterpart Budimir Loncar agreed that the relations between the two countries are entering upon a new stage after a period of standstill.

They expressed the hope that both countries will be active in trying to become part of an all-European structure.

Since his arrival here earlier today, Loncar has met separately with Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev and Prime Minister Dimitar Popov. During these meetings, both sides stressed that they have no territorial claims to the other side.

Visit Ends

*OW2104011791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0041 GMT 21 Apr 91*

[Text] Sofia, April 20 (XINHUA)—Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar ended his two-day visit to Bulgaria and left for home today after "frank dialogues" with the Bulgarian side.

Loncar said at a joint press conference before his departure that there remained differences between the two sides on the Macedonian ethnic problem.

Bulgarian Foreign Minister Viktor Vulkov said the two sides decided at the beginning of their talks not to discuss those problems which would cause differences, but to focus on ways of maintaining the friendly relations between the two countries under new conditions.

The two sides reaffirmed that they will make continuous and joint efforts to promote security and cooperation in the whole Europe, to expand cooperation among the Balkan countries and to develop bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Albania Strives To Stem Exodus Problems

OW2204025491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0151 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] Tirana, April 21 (XINHUA)—The Albanian Government has taken measures to restore peace at the Albanian-Greek border and simplify procedures for travelling abroad, the official news agency ATA reported today.

At a cabinet session Saturday, the government discussed problems arising from massive exodus in recent month. It said the illegal exodus has not only jeopardized the country's normal relations with its neighbors including Greece, Yugoslavia and Italy, but also created a destabilizing factor to the people's social and political life.

Reports said that some 50,000 to 60,000 of Albania's 3.2 million population have fled the country through illegal channels to Greece, Yugoslavia and Italy since last year when the country loosened restrictions on travelling abroad.

Massive exodus was causing tensions in the southern districts of Gjirokastra and Saranda neighboring Greece and in the northern and eastern districts of Shkodra, Dibra and Korca, which border Yugoslavia.

The exodus of labor and technicians has damaged normal production in those districts while theft and smuggling of art and cultural relics are increasing, according to the news agency.

Therefore, the government proposed setting up a commission to deal with problems posed by the exodus and urged the Interior Ministry to restore order on border areas and border crossings.

ATA said the government has instructed the Interior and Foreign Ministries to issue passports to all refugees who left the country without valid travel documents. It also urged the Interior Ministry to speed up the granting of travel documents.

The government also proposed new talks with Greece and Yugoslavia on opening new border points to facilitate cross border trade and travel, according to ATA.

Albania To Raise Farm, Animal Product Prices

OW2004152491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1356 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Tirana, April 20 (XINHUA)—Albania will raise the purchasing prices of farm and animal products, including grain, vegetables, fruits and medicinal herbs, as part of its reform towards a market-oriented economy.

The Albanian Council of Ministers announced in a bulletin today that more resolutions will be adopted soon to encourage a contracting system for private farmers or their coops.

Under a blueprint approved by the council, a farmer will be allowed to own a private plot to the maximum of 0.4 hectare and an unlimited number of domestic animals.

The Council of Ministers expected the measures to add hundreds of millions of Albanian leks to the farmers' moneybag this year.

'Poor' Economic Performance Noted in Poland

OW2204081591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0655 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 (XINHUA)—Poland recorded a poor economic performance in the first three months of this year as its industrial production continued to slide down and finance and foreign trade showed deficits.

Compared with the fourth quarter of last year, the industrial production declined 4.5 percent in the first three months, according to local press reports.

Poland's industrial production had dropped by 25 percent last year.

As a result of sluggish market and overstocking, as many as 20 percent of major and medium-sized Polish enterprises suffered losses during the first quarter.

Meanwhile, state financial income dropped sharply, with the deficit soaring to 6,500 billion zlotys (about 700 million U.S. dollars), according to figures from Poland's State Statistics Bureau.

Poland's foreign trade also was in red for the first quarter because traditional exports to the Soviet Union, its largest trade partner, could no longer attract customers. Last year, the foreign trade scored a surplus which accounted for six percent of the industrial production.

What was even worse was the climbing unemployment rate. By the end of March, Poland had an unemployed population of 1.32 million.

Prices were also going up rapidly. Average prices for consumer goods rose by 25.6 percent during the first quarter.

Poor economic situation had led to large-scale strikes staged by Polish workers and demonstrations by peasants.

With a view to improving the situation, Polish President Lech Walesa has decided to call in early May a special meeting of economists to re-examine the government's austerity program designed more than one year ago to restrict consumption, free the market and speed up the process of privatization.

Latin America & Caribbean

Bolivian Legislators Meet Standing Committee

Meet Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme

OW2004092491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0741 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA)—A delegation from the Chamber of Deputies of Bolivia led by the chamber's President Fernando Kieffer Guzman arrived here this morning for a nine-day visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC).

It is learned that the purpose of the delegation's trip is to know China's economic situation, especially its special economic zones and township enterprises.

NPC Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme held talks with President Kieffer this afternoon.

Meet Wan Li

OW2004120691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1124 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA)—Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), met a Bolivian Chamber of Deputies delegation led by Chamber President Fernando Kieffer Guzman here this evening.

Wan extended a warm welcome to the delegation, saying that exchanges between the Chinese and Bolivian parliaments will help promote mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

He briefed his guests on the NPC annual session which ended earlier this month and the main areas of China's economic development in the next decade.

Kieffer said he and his colleagues are happy to have an opportunity to know more about China.

He reaffirmed Bolivia's policy of recognizing only one China—the People's Republic of China.

He also expressed his appreciation on the five principles of peaceful coexistence advocated and maintained by China.

Meet Wu Xueqian

OW2204100291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0949 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA)—Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian met a delegation from the Chamber of Deputies of Bolivia here today.

The delegation headed by President of the Chamber Fernando Kieffer Guzman is here on a visit as guests of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Wu and Kieffer had a friendly conversation.

Uruguayan Minister Discusses Trade Ties

HK2204022091 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
22 Apr 91 p 2

[By staff reporter]

[Text] The Uruguayan Minister of Finance and Economy said his country would like to be a "bridge" for China to develop economic co-operation and trade in Latin America, according to an official with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (Mofert).

During a four-day visit to China that ended last Monday, Enrique Braga briefed Mofert Minister Li Lanqing on the recently-established "Mercosur"—the Latin American common market which consists of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, the official said.

Braga said "Mercosur" would bring a new future for China's economic co-operation and trade in the area.

The two ministers said they were satisfied with the achievements made in bilateral economic co-operation and trade since the two countries established diplomatic ties in 1988.

Two-way trade between China and Uruguay was \$130 million in 1988.

China had also provided loans to the Latin American nation in that year, said the official. He did not give a figure for the loans.

But the official disclosed that the two sides had reached an agreement for the money to be used in co-operation in the development of the textile and drinks industries in Uruguay.

China is now a major purchaser of Uruguayan wool and also imports its leather, wheat and frozen fish.

Article Views Latin America in Changing World

OW2004142491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1341 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA)—The change on the international scene is both a challenge and an opportunity for Latin America to accelerate the progress of

regional integration by promoting social and economic reform, an article carried in the upcoming number of "BEIJING REVIEW" said.

The impact of the world shake-up on Latin America has on the one hand helped ease the region's hot spots, particularly in Central America, while at the same time bringing political turbulence, the Beijing-based English weekly said in its April 22-28 issue.

The changing international structure has affected the Latin American economy, whose position has dropped in the world economy over the past decade, it said.

The average annual growth rate of the gross domestic product of Latin American countries was less than 1 percent in the 1980s, much lower than the 5.9 percent in the 1970s. However, the inflation rate in Latin America increased to 1,000 percent from 56.1 percent in 1980, scoring the highest inflation rate in the world, it said.

Another problem worrying the leaders of Latin American countries is that the flow of private capital into the continent has thinned out, the magazine said.

For example, German unification has reduced its investment in Latin America. Western countries will pay less attention to Latin America than to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe owing to the rapid changes there, it added.

However, the regionalizing and grouping tendency in the world economy also produces some favorable influence on Latin America, the review said.

In order to maintain its position in global competition and meet the economic challenge from a single European market and Japan, the United States needs to adjust and improve its relations with Latin America, especially major Latin American countries, it said.

Meanwhile, in an effort to adapt to changing times and challenges, Latin American countries have adopted some counter measures such as speeding the process of regional co-operation and economic integration; speeding up the political and economic reforms and co-ordinating foreign policies according to their own conditions, the article said.

On political situation in Latin America, the magazine said, "new generation" leaders in Latin America are to varying degrees abandoning or readjusting the old policies followed by their parties and governments. A Chilean magazine commented that the new generation is leading a deep reform movement in the region.

As the world is in transition and various forces will reorganize, the next 10 years will be critical for Latin America, the weekly said.

Argentina-China Friendship Association Founded

*OW1904183491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1805 GMT 19 apr 91*

[Text] Rosario, Argentina, April 19 (XINHUA)—An Argentina- China friendship association was set up Thursday in Rosario, Argentina's second largest city.

The association aims to promote friendly ties and cultural exchanges between the peoples of the two countries.

Rosario's business association President Elias Soso was named president of the association, while Liao Chiming, the owner of a local Chinese restaurant was appointed vice-president. 14 other people are made up of the executive board, among them are local bankers, teachers, writers, doctors and businessmen.

Chinese Ambassador Li Guoxin said at the occasion that he hoped the association would be a success, and he donated a Chinese painting to the organization.

Political & Social

Li Ruihuan Inspects Jiangsu Province 12-20 Apr

OW2104114891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0617 GMT 21 Apr 91

[By reporter Yin Xuecheng (3009 1331 2052)]

[Text] Nanjing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)—While inspecting work in Jiangsu Province, Li Ruihuan, member of the CPC Central Committee's Standing Committee and Secretariat, stressed that in the process of realizing the second-step strategic objective, it is necessary to pay attention to summing up experiences in practice.

Accompanied by Shen Daren, secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party committee, and Sun Jiazheng, its deputy secretary, Li Ruihuan inspected Suzhou, Wuxi, Changzhou, Zhenjiang, Yangzhou, and Nanjing Cities from 12 to 20 April. He visited factories, villages, literary and art groups, and units in charge of cultural relics to familiarize himself with the situation and to study problems. After listening to the work report of the provincial party committee, he spoke highly of the work Jiangsu has done in various fields since the start of reform and opening to the outside world. He also made important suggestions on implementing the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress.

Li Ruihuan pointed out that as the second-step strategic objective is grand and very inspiring, it will encounter numerous difficulties. To reduce setbacks, we must pay attention to the role of practice and must constantly and correctly sum up our experiences in practice. He said that paying attention to summing up experiences in practice is a basic requirement of the Marxist theory of knowledge and also is a fine tradition of our party. It has been through summing up its experiences in practice that our party has been able to constantly enhance itself, mature, and march toward victories. New China was founded after the party's seventh national congress conscientiously summed up the historical experience, formulated the correct line, and guided the people to overthrow the "three big mountains." After summing up experiences since the founding of New China, particularly the experience of the decade-long "Cultural Revolution," the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee instituted the party's basic line, put into practice a series of principles and policies, including the reform and open policy, thus scoring achievements acknowledged universally. He said that summing up experiences in practice also is important for cadres in upgrading their professional standard, raising their competency, reducing errors, and improving their work. It is only by summing up experiences that we can find the reason for success and failure, uphold what is correct, eliminate errors, become wiser after making a mistake, advance after winning a battle, avoid losses caused by carelessness, and reject advantages caused by others'

blunders; only in this way can we upgrade perceptual knowledge to the level of rational knowledge and thus make individual experience universally meaningful.

Li Ruihuan pointed that since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have worked hard in unity, done a great deal of work, created a new situation, and accumulated rich experiences. It has not been easy for us to gain them. We have paid a high price, and, therefore, they are extremely valuable. Past experiences, if not forgotten, are a guide for the future. Correctly summing up and adopting a correct attitude toward these experiences will play an extremely important role in helping us unify our thinking and knowledge and accomplish our work in the days ahead.

Stresses Work Experience

OW2104151191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1444 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] Nanjing, April 21 (XINHUA)—Senior party leader Li Ruihuan has stressed the importance of summing up work experience.

Li Ruihuan, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, made an inspection tour of east China's Jiangsu Province on April 12 to 20, where he urged local officials to pay close attention to summing up practical experience.

"The country's development goals for the next 10 years are great and inspiring, but we would meet with a lot of difficulties in realizing them," Li said. "To reduce setbacks, we should constantly and correctly sum up experience in our practices to overcome our mistakes and shortcomings and win new victories."

He said, since 1978 the party and the people have made great achievements and accumulated rich experience, which was gained at high costs.

"The experience is most valuable. It is of great significance for us to sum up the experience and learn from it so as to unify our thinking and work better in the future," Li said.

SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO Editor Dies

OW2004034091 Shanghai Voice of Pujiang
in Mandarin to Taiwan 0900 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] Qin Benli, a veteran journalist, former secretary of the party committee and deputy director of the world economics institute under the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, and former chief editor of SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO [World Economic Herald], died of cancer in the Huadong Hospital on 15 April 1991 at the age of 72. He entered the hospital in April 1990.

Shanghai Police Interrogate Wang Ruowang

HK2104035991 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 21
Apr 91 p 18

[Report: "Shanghai Police Interrogate Nine People, Including Wang Ruowang and His Wife, for Suspected Involvement in Underground Publication"]

[Text] Wang Ruowang, Shanghai's famous writer, and his wife, Yang Zi, were separately taken away by public security men for interrogation on the afternoon of 18 April. The interrogation lasted 20-some hours without a break, and he was released only on the next afternoon (19 April), as disclosed by a report from Shanghai.

In addition, six of the Wangs' friends were also taken separately to the public security department for interrogation. In early April, the authorities "held in custody for interrogation and investigation" another young man involved in the case. To date, nine people have been involved in the case.

According to a close acquaintance of the Wangs, the 72-year-old Wang Ruowang was taking a nap on the afternoon of 18 April when two plainclothesmen knocked on his door, saying that they would take him out for a "stroll," but it turned out that he was taken to relevant authorities and subjected to an approximately 30-hour [as published] nonstop interrogation.

Whereas his wife, Yang Zi, was taken by public security men from her work unit to another Public Security Bureau office for interrogation, and spent a sleepless night because of nonstop interrogation by people "in turn."

The authorities videotaped the interrogation. A well-informed source calculated that the tape in question would be delivered to the central authorities, as proof of their achievements in uncovering an underground organization.

According to the report, the authorities were investigating a case of a suspected underground pro-democracy publication. In early April, a young man with the surname Gu [7357] was "held in custody for interrogation and investigation" for suspected involvement in the publication. Possibly, some clues were obtained; consequently eight people, including the Wangs, were separately summoned for interrogation.

The report said that the underground publication in question aimed at pursuing democracy and human rights, and the participants' purpose was the pursuit of "peace, rationality, and nonviolence." The publication carried articles mostly from Hong Kong and overseas; however, the authorities uncovered the very first issue hot off the press.

Interviewed After Questioning

HK2204010691 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 22 Apr 91 p 9

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] China's most prominent writer and dissident, Wang Ruowang, is not worried about going back to jail despite police investigating his involvement with an underground democracy newspaper in Shanghai last week.

"So far, there are no such fears. It (another imprisonment) is not on my mind," he said from his home in Shanghai yesterday.

Described as the "godfather" of Chinese dissent, the 72-year-old writer remained uncompromising and critical towards the ruling Communist Party after his release in October last year. He had been detained for more than a year for his involvement with the 1989 democracy movement.

He was told at that time his case was still under investigation and he has to report to the public security bureau periodically.

Wang and his wife, Ms Yang Zhi, were detained by public security bureau officials last Thursday and were released a day later after lengthy interrogation.

"I can't tell you the contents of the interrogation. I hope you can understand my situation. My fate is not in my hands now. But I'm alright and my health is good," he said.

Wang said he had been told not to talk to reporters from outside the country and not to write for overseas publications.

"My case is still under investigation. I have no idea about when the investigation will be complete...but I'm not worried. They just want to sort things out."

Sources said, however, the investigation was partly related to a recent article Wang wrote mourning the death of veteran journalist Qin Benli.

In the article, which appeared in a Chinese newspaper last week, Wang wrote that the party should abolish the disciplinary punishment against Qin and hold a funeral service for him.

He urged party officials to resume the circulation of the WORLD ECONOMIC JOURNAL, of which Qin was editor-in-chief, and the work of its former employees.

Wang wrote clemency should be shown towards the loyal follower of the party.

Qin, 73, died of cancer in Shanghai on April 15. He was sacked for publishing a series of articles on the former party general secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang, who died on April 15, 1989, which ignited the democracy movement.

Officials in Shanghai kept a low profile on Qin's death fearing a recurrence of dissent among students and intellectuals.

Wang declined to comment on the mood of intellectuals in the city over Qin's death.

Asked about the possibility of the resumption of the journal, Wang said he knew nothing about it, but he would like to see it happen.

Sources said Wang had also been questioned about his involvement with an underground publication in Shanghai aimed at promoting democracy and human rights.

The publication, which carries pro-democracy articles from Hong Kong and abroad, was launched recently.

It is understood the police have also interrogated some close friends of Wang for more information on the unlawful publication.

Li Peng Signs Decrees on Domestic Issues

Regulates Reservoirs and Dam Safety

OW2004072391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2013 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)—People's Republic of China State Council Decree No. 77

The "Regulations Governing the Safety and Management of Reservoirs and Dams" is hereby promulgated and takes effect immediately.

[Signed] Li Peng, premier

[Dated] 22 March 1991

Regulates 1991 Treasury Bonds

OW2204033691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2019 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)—Decree No. 79 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

The "Regulations of the People's Republic of China for the 1991 Treasury Bonds" is hereby promulgated and becomes effective immediately.

[Signed] Li Peng, premier

[Dated] 29 March 1991

1991 Special National Bond Takes Effect

OW2104030591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2019 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, 21 April (XINHUA)—The People's Republic of China State Council Decree No. 80.

The "People's Republic of China's Regulation for the 1991 Special National Bond" is hereby promulgated and takes effect immediately.

[Signed] Li Peng, premier.

[Dated] 15 April 1991.

Song Jian Inspects Jiangxi's Jinggang Mountain

OW2004142991 Beijing XINHUA in English 1346 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Nanchang, April 20 (XINHUA)—State Councillor Song Jian today called on under-developed mountainous areas in China to tap local natural resources, concentrate limited funds on key industries and apply modern science and technology.

Song, who is also minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, made his call during an inspection tour of poverty-stricken areas in the Jinggang Mountains—one of the old revolutionary bases in east China's Jiangxi Province.

Song praised the achievements made by the people in the Jinggang Mountain area in their efforts to rid themselves of poverty by relying on science and technology over the course of the past ten years.

He urged the local people to apply scientific and technological research knowledge in more areas, and on an even larger scale in future.

Song advised the local governments to focus on only a few key industries or projects at any one given time, rather than granting equal emphasis to a large number of industries or projects.

Leading bodies should consolidate overall planning and co-ordinate subsequent efforts in all aspects, Song said.

Ding Guangen, Others Pay Respects at Funeral

OW2004110291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1043 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA)—Ding Gongnan, member of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], vice chairman of the Sixth Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the Ninth Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, chairman of the Fifth and Sixth Beijing Municipal Committee of the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, died of illness in Beijing on 24 March. He was 90. A ceremony was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries in Beijing today to pay last respects to the late comrade. [passage omitted]

Ding Guangen, Zhou Gucheng, Sun Qimeng, Wang Renzhong, Yang Jingren, Lu Jiayi, Wang Shoudao, and Ye Fei, as well as the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party Central Committee, the United Front Work Department of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the Anhui Provincial People's Government, and the Ministry of Communications sent wreaths. Responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central

Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee, the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party Central Committee, and the Ministry of Communications, as well as over 300 of his friends attended the ceremony.

Zhou Enlai's Symbolic Revival Reported

HK2204012691 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Apr 91 p 8

[By Geoffrey Crothall in Beijing]

[Text] Fifteen years after his death, former Chinese premier Zhou Enlai is being resurrected by the Communist Party as a symbol of honesty and virtue in a bid to regain something of its lost prestige.

A bronze statue of the late premier has just been unveiled in the southwestern border town of Xishuangbanna and a 3,265 square metre memorial hall in Zhou's home town of Huai'an in Jiangsu province is nearing completion.

The statue in Xishuangbanna commemorates Zhou's visit to the town in 1961 when he attended the Dai people's New Year Water Sprinkling Festival and depicts the late premier in traditional Dai costume holding a bowl of water.

Political analysts say the fact that the party should deem it fit to commemorate such an obscure event is indicative of its determination to rekindle past glories.

Both memorials have received extensive coverage on state-run television and in the official print media over the last week and airing of new radio series on the Long March which plays up Zhou rather than Mao Zedong, have just started.

A film on Zhou's life is also being made and should be screened before the end of the year.

"The party is searching for a model to show the Chinese people it does have some redeeming features," a seasoned political observer in Beijing said.

"They can't use Mao Zedong because he has largely been discredited and no-one believes in heroes like Lei Feng anymore so Zhou Enlai is just about the only option they have left," he said.

"So just as the Mao statues come down, the Zhou statues start to go up," he added.

Zhou is widely portrayed as the honest official and loyal aide of Mao who stood up to the excesses of the Gang of Four.

The late premier still has a lot of credibility among the older generation in China, particularly in intellectual circles, but most Western analysts agree that Zhou's role

in party and government affairs was not quite as honourable as the official line implies.

The fact that he survived so long in the cut-throat world of Chinese politics is evidence enough for many that Zhou was just as ruthless as Mao or his wife, Jiang Qing, in achieving his political goals.

Foreign Versions of JU DOU Published

HK2204015691 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Apr 91 p 8

[By Geoffrey Coothall]

[Text] The Ministry of Culture has published English and French translation of the controversial novella, JU DOU.

A film based on the book directed by Zhang Yimou has been banned in China but the editions published by the ministry's Foreign Language Press are now widely available in bookshops across Beijing.

The back cover of the French version even mentions that Zhang Yimou's film, which has also been banned from being screened at international film festivals, was shown at the Cannes Film Festival.

Although the original Chinese version by the author Liu Heng entitled FUXI FUXI is still available in an edition of the author's collected works, literary critics in the Chinese capital find it strange that the Foreign Language Press should have translated such a controversial novel, particularly since the publishing house's editor-in-chief is the Acting Minister of Culture, Mr. He Jingzhi.

"I wonder if He Jingzhi knows his editors have brought out this book because if not it will be very interesting to see how he explains this to his political masters," one critic said.

Journal Views Congress Personnel Changes

HK2004090091 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 223, 16 Apr 91 pp 10-13

[Article by Mu Shui (4476 3055): "Top-Level Personnel Changes a Preparation for Handover of Power: Army Raises Strong Voice at the NPC Session"—passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text]

Where Is the Focus of this "NPC Session"?

In 1989, the hot topic at the National People's Congress [NPC] session was "commodity prices"; in 1990, it was "stability". On 24 March 1991, when 2,561 of the 2955 NPC delegates approved the proposed agenda for the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC by a vote of 2,530 in favor, 10 against, and 14 abstentions, in Beijing's Great Hall of the People, the issue of interest both at home and abroad was the top-level promotions in the State

Council. In addition, the trend in the Army as well as future economic problems were also key issues with far-reaching ramifications.

Promotion of Zou Jiahua and Others Are Preparations for Future Handover of Power.

On the eve of this NPC session, the CPC top hierarchy hastily decided to promote Zou Jiahua and Zhu Rongji as State Council vice premiers, Qian Qichen as state councillor, Guangdong Province's Governor Ye Xuanping as Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference vice chairman, and Jiang Minkuan, deputy head of the united front work department, as a member of the CPPCC Standing Committee. These series of major personnel decisions are principal moves which will affect future top-level personnel changes in China's political arena. With the 14th CPC Congress due to open next year and the tenure of members of China's State Council, NPC, and CPPCC due to expire in 1993, the top-level personnel changes during the interim will have enormous repercussions on China's efforts to bring down the average age of its officials and to accelerate the pace of reforms and opening up. Perhaps we will see this trend more clearly in the next year or two. /How Are Large and Medium Enterprises To Be Reformed and Operated?/ [subhead]

On the other hand, it has been noted that before the opening of this NPC session, officials from the highest level of the CPC have repeatedly stressed in their meetings with foreign visitors and inspection tours of various provinces the following: "Boost the national economy." And what gives one food for thought is the fact that this sentence is preceded by words like: "Concentrate efforts and energy", "devote all attention", and "be of one heart and one spirit".

From the first proposal submitted by Anhui delegate Want Gong on 22 March to the expiration of the deadline for submission of proposals at 1800 on 31 March, the conference's motions committee received a total of 471 proposals from the delegates, with 47 percent of the proposed resolutions covering economic issues.

On 26 March, Zou Jiahua, State Council vice premier-candidate and minister of the State Planning Commission, made a report to the conference: The realized profits of state-run industries and enterprises within the 1990 budget was 18.5 percent lower than in 1989 while the losses suffered by enterprises were twice as high. Wang Bingqian, minister of finance, also reported to the conference: State subsidy used to cover the losses of enterprises in 1990 was 57.86 billion yuan. The two sets of figures caused an uproar at the NPC session and how to boost the vitality of large and medium state-run firms became the hottest topic at the session.

Large and medium state-run firms are the main source of China's state financial revenue. According to 1989 statistics, China has some 17,006 large and medium state-run enterprises which submitted accumulated profits and taxes of 1485.3 billion yuan during the 40 years between 1949 and 1989, making up 83.6 percent of all

realized profits and taxes. Owing to some accumulated deep-level conflicts, and to certain new contradictions which emerged in recent years, large and medium state-run firms are confronted by many problems and difficulties. In particular, economic results have dropped dramatically. Realized profits in 1990 were down 58 percent, the cost of comparable products up 7 percent, and profit retention by enterprises was down 40.9 percent compared to 1989—all these are lower than the pre-1982 levels.

In his speech, Heilongjiang delegate Cong Fukui summarized the "three aging symptoms" of the large and medium enterprises, namely: Aging enterprises, aging technological installations, and aging products. According to statistics, only 12.9 percent of large and medium enterprises under ownership by the people have installations and technologies attaining the world level equivalent to that of the late 1970's and early 1980's. Only 21.8 percent may be considered to have attained advanced level in the country. Liaoning Province has nearly one-tenth of China's large and medium enterprises. During discussions, Yue Qifeng, the governor of Liaoning Province, stressed: "As an old industrial base, Liaoning's enterprises have come to a point where rescue and rehabilitation are absolutely necessary."

Overburdened Enterprises Are Unable To Upgrade Their Installations.

NPC delegate Wang Deyong from Gansu Province's Jinchuan Nonferrous Metal Company said in his analysis that there are three reasons behind the inability of large and medium enterprises to carry out technological innovations: Low profit retention, low obsolescence allowance, and high loan interest payments. He also cited an example: Based on the existing low depreciation rate, it will take more than 20 years to upgrade the facilities. But because the prices of facilities and materials are twice those of 20 years ago, it will thus take 40 years to accumulate the funds needed for renovation. What kind of a world will it be by then!

Jiangsu Province's delegate Gong Weixin said: The enterprises are overburdened and have to deal with all kinds of inspections, contributions, and sponsorships. Indeed, they could hardly cope with all of these. Statistics have shown that every six employees of state-run firms have to shoulder the expenses of a retired employee.

In his discussions with the NPC delegates, Ye Qing, vice minister of the State Planning Commission and director of the State Council's Production Commission, made the following assessment: The reasons behind the aforementioned problems prevailing in large and medium enterprises are multifaceted. Looking at the internal structure of the enterprises: One, the leading cadres have not completely broken away from the commodity-based economy ideas and concept, lack the concept of quality, market, and competition, and have poor adaptability; two, some enterprises lack strategic vision and, to varying degrees, act only on short-term plans; three, enterprises are loosely managed; and four,

internal reforms have remained stagnant and even retrogressed. Looking at the external conditions, the market sluggishness of the past two years is an important reason behind the decline in the economic results of the enterprises. The other reasons are: Irrational industrial structure, lack of harmony in the economic system, dislocation in the reforms, price distortions, and underdeveloped markets.

In explaining the problems, the delegates from large and medium enterprises also aired many constructive views. These were primarily as follows to: Adequately adjust the loan interest rates of enterprises; raise the depreciation rate for fixed assets; and deepen internal reforms of enterprises by relying on technological advances. When conflict occurs between funding for technological renovation and for construction of new projects, technological renovation should take precedence.

After listening to the discussions by the NPC delegates, the State Council officials remarked: After repeated studies, the State Council is prepared to take 11 measures to improve the enterprises' external environment. These are principally as follows: Suppress the marketing and sale of certain stockpiled goods and recoup the capital and use it for technological renovations; lower the proportion of certain command-type planning and expand the enterprises' right to market their own products; increase depreciation allowances annually; appropriately increase the fund for the development of new products; expand the enterprises' authority on foreign trade matters; clean up further "triangular debts"; organize 100 conglomerates of large enterprises; and implement a series of preferential policies such as import and export privileges. /Budgetary Deficit Stands at More Than 90 Billion Yuan./ [subhead]

The state's financial situation is the barometer of the national economy. State Councillor and Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian admitted at the conference: The country's financial deficit in 1990 was 15.043 billion yuan, exceeding the budget by 6.976 billion yuan. This was one of the highest deficits in China in recent years. During deliberations of the financial report, many NPC delegates appealed: Suppress the deficits, increase income, and lower expenditures.

During the deliberations, Zhang Shen said: Excessive expenditure is an important factor restricting China's economic growth. At present, the state's accumulated financial deficit has now reached more than 90 billion yuan. Meanwhile, the proportion of the central authorities' financial income in the national income continues to fall. On the one hand, there is financial difficulty; on the other hand, there is the trend toward expansion of the scope of capital construction. Investment in fixed assets in 1991 is still higher than in 1990. Unless these series of problems are calmly analyzed and seriously confronted, the future will indeed be worrisome.

The Deficits Expanded from the Central Authorities to the Localities.

After listening to the opinions aired by Bai Wenqing, deputy governor of the Chinese People's Bank, Jiangsu delegate Jiang Qiwen said: The country's deficits have grown increasingly serious in recent years and this is an element contributing to economic instability which should be given proper attention. The seriousness of the budgetary deficit problem is manifested as follows:

1. Successive years of deficit. In the last decades, except for 1985, there has been a deficit every year.
2. Rising deficits. The deficit is expanding from the central authorities to the localities, from within the budget to outside the budget.
3. The possibility of reversing the deficits is not clear. While the objectives of the economic improvement and rectification endeavours have mentioned the reduction of deficits, they still continue to rise. In a bid to cut down the deficits, the state has lent money to the localities but the situation has not changed for the better.

Wang Keying, NPC delegate and head of the finance department in Hunan Province, said in the discussions: Out of the 92 counties in Hunan Province, some 60 or 61.8 percent of them incurred deficits last year. In Liaoning Province, more than 80 percent of the counties had to be subsidized. This proportion is frightening. In a bid to leave some construction projects behind after their tenures have ended, some county and town leaders blindly engaged in expanding construction projects and completely disregarded the availability of financial resources. Where will the money come from? Financial disbursement thus became an endless pit.

Consumers Outnumber Producers; Time Has Come for Absolute Implementation of Reforms.

Henan Province's delegate Li Wenxiang pointed out sharply: China's financial structure is characterized by consumers outnumbering producers and, in particular, certain affluent departments taking the lead in indulging in extravagance, building the most lavish office buildings, the most complete dormitory facilities, and giving away the most number of presents during festivals. Since these ministries and departments which generate the most wealth for the state do not take the lead in setting an example, they have helped promote the trend toward extravagance and waste. Li Wenxiang's speech received broad approval from the delegates.

Economic Reform Measures Which Should Be Launched Must Be Launched.

To reverse the financial difficulties it is necessary to find a way out by broadening reforms. Many delegates pointed out: Regarding certain reform measures, those which should be launched must be launched.

Increase Revenue by 500 Million Yuan and Cut Down Expenditures By 500 Million Yuan.

During the deliberations, all delegations proposed that the deficits outlined in the draft state budget should be suppressed even further. After studying this popular demand, the State Council decided to make an adjustment to the draft budget: Increase income by 500 million yuan to 344.31 billion yuan; decrease expenditure by 500 million yuan to 356.656 billion yuan renmibi; and cut down the budgetary deficit from 13.346 billion yuan to 12.346 billion yuan.

Hope for Rejuvenation of the Country Placed on Science and Technology, and Education.

At NPC sessions in recent years, the budgets for science and technology and for education have become hot topics among the delegates. In Wang Bingqian's draft state budget for 1991, the biggest increase in expenditure was devoted to the budgets for science and technology, education, and health. Total allocation for these areas in the draft budget was 67.6 billion yuan, with the education allocation at 39.6 billion yuan, 4.5 billion yuan more than 1989, and the science and technology allocation at 4.8 billion yuan, or 350 million yuan more than 1989. The delegates were satisfied that in spite of the financial difficulties confronting the state, arrangements were made to increase the allocations for science and technology and education.

The CPC's top hierarchy has maintained that the prevailing era is one of intense competition and heated contest to upgrade comprehensive national might among the different countries. The so-called comprehensive national might is basically manifested in the strength in science and technology. All the economic powers in the world are also scientific and technological powers. During the deliberations for the 10-Year Program, all the provinces and cities, as well as the science and technology and military sectors, and practically all the delegations commented: The second step of the strategic goal to quadruple the gross national product by the end of this century can only be realized smoothly by relying on scientific and technological advances. The delegates also pointed out: A considerable number of people still do not have sufficient understanding of the important position and role of science and technology in contemporary society. In analyzing the question of poor economic results, some delegates pointed out one of the causes, that is, the lack of demand for scientific and technological advances. A survey conducted by a relevant department of 6,800 large and medium enterprises in the country has shown that only 10 percent of the enterprises has a sense of crisis and sees the urgent need for technology, while 70 percent sees no need for technological advances at all.

Tang Hongbing, NPC delegate and an information physics professor at Nanjing University, said: At present, our country engages in the research and manufacture of more than 10,000 scientific and technological results every year, but the application rate is only 20 percent,

with the rest classified as irrelevant. Meanwhile, only a quarter of China's machinery and electrical products have attained the world level equivalent to that of the late 1970's and early 1980's, while more than 60 percent are of the 1960's level.

In concluding the lessons from the past decade, many delegates pointed out: For many years, China has embarked on a path of outward extension then reproduction and of high input but low production. From 1978 to 1988, China's investments in fixed assets rose by 6.5 times, while total industrial and agricultural output value only grew by 2.9 times and state financial revenue increased by 1.95 times. The ratio between input and production was roughly 2:1 and 3:1. Scientific and technological advances only accounted for 26 percent of the growth in the national economy. This is the principal reason behind the poor economic results in the national economy and the lack of prosperity.

Cao Fengguo, Beijing delegate, pointed out: It is necessary to step up the input in science and technology. He said: For many years, our country's fund for science and technology only made up 0.8 of the GNP. This is too little. It should be raised to 1.5 percent and to 2 percent in 10 years' time.

Jiangsu delegate, Professor Feng Duan, said: At present, 50 percent of the award-winning scientific research projects in China are funded by the State Natural Science Fund. However, the number of funded projects is only a quarter of the total number of applications and the funding is restricted to 20,000 to 30,000 yuan for each project every year. If the State Natural Science Fund can be raised from the current 150 million yuan to 300 million yuan, the situation will improve.

Why Cannot China Become Prosperous?

The development of science and technology depends on talent, while the nurturing of talent depends on education. In 1990, only 20 out of every 10,000 persons in China was in school, while in the United States, it is 500, and more than 200 in the Soviet Union. In many countries of the world, the rate of secondary school admission has reached over 90 percent, while in China it is only 39 percent. Zhao Jinshen, Tianjin delegate, said: The nurturing of talent for the next century should begin now. A total of 360 million persons were born during China's second peak birth period (1962 to 1975), and they are now at the best age period (16 to 29) for receiving education and taking part in work. They will form the main bulk of China's production force in the next century. If the state were to invest one yuan more on them today, it would be compensated with wealth several times higher in the next century. Zhao Jinsheng maintained that the plan's proposal not to increase the number of postgraduate and university students was inappropriate. He suggested that the number of postgraduate and university students should be raised by 10 percent. Meanwhile, Hubei delegates Li Chongchun and

Yang Baokun suggested: A "Law on Educational Fund" should be drafted and deliberated as soon as possible.

Most of the provincial and city delegates raised the question of further improving the treatment of intellectuals. Madam Wei Yu, president of the Southeast University, said: There are many reasons which affect the mobilization and full play of the intellectuals' initiatives, the most important of which are the questions of wages, position, and housing. Taking part in the discussions by the Hubei provincial delegation, CPPCC vice chairman Wang Renzhong said: "Why is the morale of the present crop of university graduates very poor? I think the main reason is that we have not successfully dealt with the problem of their treatment. If a minister can occupy a house with six rooms and one living room, why can't a professor enjoy the same thing? At the very least, they should have the same treatment as that of a bureau chief and live in a house with three rooms and one living room. But we cannot even accommodate them like this. In my view, unless the question of treatment of intellectuals is adequately resolved, the outflow of talent and the shortage of talent will always remain a phenomenon to be dealt with. Uttering a few words about paying attention to science and technology and to education will not help at all."

Increase National Defense Budget and Develop Electronic Technology: The Loudest Appeals from People's Liberation Army [PLA] Generals.

The "Gulf war" was also one of the more frequently cited phrases during sub-group meetings at the NPC session. The Gulf war mobilized and aroused the awareness of national defense in all Chinese people to an unprecedented level. It led to broad concern on national defense and the modernization of the Army both inside and outside the CPC and inside and outside the Army. During the discussions, General Liu Huaqing, vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee's Central Military Commission, said: "National defense education has moved out of Army barracks to the society and the great climate putting stress on national defense education is gradually growing stronger."

Ngapoi on Tibet's 'Great Turning Point'

OW1904160491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1528 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA)—The agreement between the central people's government and the local government of Tibet concerning the peaceful liberation of Tibet—the 17-article agreement, reflected the fundamental interests and expectations of the Tibetan people and the people of all other nationalities of China.

This was the view expressed by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, in an article entitled "The Great Turning-Point of Tibetan History."

The article, published here today, was written to mark the 40th anniversary of the 17-article agreement, which falls on May 23.

The agreement marked a new historic phase of the unity of the Han and Tibetan nationalities, as well as the unification of the motherland, and opened broad avenues for progress and development of the Tibetan nationality, according to the article.

Ngapoi, who was the chief representative of the local Tibetan Government, participated in the negotiations with the central government in 1951.

In the article Ngapoi said that fundamental changes in Tibet which have taken place during the past decades indicate that the agreement conformed to historical trends.

The 80-years-old Ngapoi said he feels very happy that he participated in concluding the agreement which is in accord with the fundamental interests of the Tibetan people and which without a doubt will withstand the test of time.

According to the article, the aims of the negotiations between the central government and the local Tibetan Government 40 years ago, were to drive the imperialist forces out of Tibet, accomplish the unification of the Chinese mainland, and achieve the great unity of all nationalities of China so as to enable the Tibetan nationality, together with other fraternal nationalities, to advance along the road of equality, unity, progress, development and prosperity.

On May 23, 1951, agreement was reached on all questions concerning the peaceful liberation of Tibet. The representatives from the central government and those of the local Tibetan Government shared identical views on the basic problems, such as strengthening the unity of nationalities and safeguarding the unification of the motherland.

"The representatives of the central government gave a full consideration to our opinions, and even though there were differing opinions on some questions, the negotiations were conducted in a sincere and cordial atmosphere of full consultations," said Ngapoi.

In the article Ngapoi said that through frank and sincere discussions, the representatives of the central government and the local Tibetan Government reached the 17-article agreement.

Ngapoi pointed out the following main points of the agreement:

—Drive the imperialist forces out of Tibet and consolidate the unification of the motherland. The local Tibetan Government will actively assist the People's Liberation Army [PLA] in its advance into the region in order to consolidate national defense, and the Tibetan Army will be gradually reorganized and integrated into the PLA.

- Regional national autonomy will be instituted under the leadership of the central people's government.
- Various reforms should be carried out in Tibet. The local Tibetan Government should implement reform measures of its own accord. When the people demand, those demands are to be answered and fulfilled through consultations with Tibetan leaders.
- Solidarity and unity will be achieved within the Tibetan nationality, especially with regards to the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama.
- Implement the policy of religious belief, freedom and respect for the customs and habits of the Tibetan people.
- Gradually develop agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, commerce, as well as culture and education in Tibet, and improve the standards of living for the people, in accordance with the realities in Tibet.

Ngapoi said that "in September, 1951, I gave an account of the negotiations and the points of the agreement to the representatives and officials of the local Tibetan Government the very moment I arrived back in Lhasa."

"All of the officials in attendance spoke highly of our work, and expressed their support for the 17-article agreement," Ngapoi said.

On October 24, 1951, the Dalai Lama sent a telegram to Chairman Mao Zedong, expressing his full support for the 17-article agreement.

The telegram reads as follows: "This year the local Tibetan Government dispatched five plenipotentiaries, including Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, to negotiate with the plenipotentiaries appointed by the central people's government. They arrived in Beijing at the end of April this year. The representatives of both sides signed the agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Tibet on May 23, 1951, on a cordial basis. The local Tibetan Government and Tibetan people, including both monks and laymen, unanimously support the 17-article agreement and, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the central people's government, will actively assist the People's Liberation Army in its advance into Tibet in order to consolidate the national defense, drive the imperialist forces out of Tibet, and safeguard the unification, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the motherland."

Ngapoi's article stressed that the signing of the 17-article agreement, which was an epoch-making event in Tibet's historical development, represented perpetual freedom from the yokes of imperialism and its aggression for all Tibetans, and completely shattered the imperialist plot designed to split China.

The agreement also marked the great unity of all the nationalities of China, including the Tibetans, under entirely new historical conditions, according to Ngapoi.

The four decades of economic and social development in Tibet are proof positive that the 1951 agreement brought about a bright future for the Tibetan nationality. Ngapoi pointed out, listing a series of political, economic and cultural achievements made in Tibet during the past 40 years.

By 1989 officials from ethnic groups accounted for over 66 percent of the total leadership at all levels in the autonomous region. In addition, the top leadership posts of the local people's congresses and governments are entirely occupied by Tibetans.

The region's annual output value for agriculture and animal husbandry products amounted to over 789 million yuan in 1990, compared to only 183 million yuan in 1952. Now the overwhelming majority of the local people have enough food and clothing.

The autonomous region now has over 2,390 primary schools, 83 middle schools and secondary vocational technical schools, and four institutes of higher learning. The region's schools have a total enrollment of more than 170,000 students.

A contingent of 1,500 specialists in Tibetan medicine have been trained to work in the region's well-equipped hospitals. Four classical works on Tibetan medicines have been published in the Tibetan, Han (Chinese) and English languages, and have been distributed both at home and abroad.

Ngapoi said that in line with improved living standards and medical care, the average life span for Tibetans has increased from 35 years in early 1950s, to over 65 at present.

He attributed the progress to the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, as well as to the support from other parts of the country, and the efforts of the Tibetan people and the People's Liberation Army (PLA) stationed in Tibet.

"All of the progress was achieved as a result of a complicated struggle," he said.

From the very beginning of the peaceful liberation, he said, PLA soldiers and other personnel sent to Tibet by the central government, strictly complied with the agreement for the peaceful liberation of Tibet. They extended great effort to unite the upper Tibetan strata in an attempt to carry out social reforms in the region in a peaceful manner.

However, Ngapoi pointed out, some persons from Tibet's ruling class considered the efforts by the central authorities to ensure peaceful reform in Tibet as being weak and ineffective. Colluding with foreign imperialists, they were opposed to the reform and implementation of the 17-article agreement. They went so far as to plot the "independence of Tibet," and, in 1959, they staged an armed rebellion, in complete violation of the 17-article agreement.

"This created indignation amongst the masses of Tibetan serfs and slaves, as well as patriots from the upper classes." He said that at their request and with their firm support, the central authorities quelled the rebellion promptly and succeeded in carrying out the democratic reform, thereby making the Tibetan people masters of the society and of their own destiny.

"In the 1940s, my friends and I talked about the crisis in Tibet and we worried that serfs would die out and the entire society in Tibet would collapse if things remained unchanged," Ngapoi recalled.

He described the social changes which have taken place in Tibet as inevitable historical development, saying that the democratic reform, which was conducted according to the principles of the 17-article agreement, was a fundamental turning point in Tibet's prosperity.

He emphasized "A correct and comprehensive understanding" of the region and the importance of formulating working principles in line with Tibet's practical conditions.

Although the Tibetan nationality has established inseparable relations with other nationalities in China, he pointed out, it has its distinguished characteristics in religion, cultural tradition, customs and psychological qualities. Tibet's historic, geological, environmental and natural conditions are also different from other parts of the country. Therefore, he said, it is of vital importance to adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts in any work related to the region.

Ngapoi said that in the early 1950s the communist party Central Committee and the late Chairman Mao Zedong formulated a guiding principle of prudence and gradual and steady progress concerning the work in Tibet, which has since scored great achievements because it was in accordance with practical conditions in the region.

Since the early 1980s, according to Ngapoi, the communist party's special and flexible policies instituted in Tibet have greatly raised the enthusiasm of the local people for the future development and prosperity of Tibet. In spite of a few incidents of separatist interference, he said, the party's policies have been popular among the Tibetan people, and have remained unchanged.

Ngapoi said China's unification and national unity are the fundamental guarantee for Tibet's development and prosperity.

The struggle against separatists is a long-term and complicated one, he said, adding that "we must have a full understanding of this and be mentally prepared."

Ngapoi also stressed that Tibet's development needs help from the Han and other nationalities. "Even when Tibet becomes fairly developed in the future," he said, "we will still need help and support from other nationalities."

Finally he pointed out that only by taking the socialist road and having the leadership of the communist party

can Tibet have a bright future. "My own experience in the past 40 years tells me that the Communist Party of China is really seeking happiness for the Tibetan people," Ngapoi said.

Central Government Aids Tibet's Development

OW2004112691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1116 GMT 20 Apr 91

["Central Government Provides Support to Tibet's Development (Tibet's Today and Yesterday Background)—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA)—The central government provided Tibet with 13.2 billion yuan in financial assistance during the 1952-89 period.

Now it provides an annual subsidy of one billion yuan to Tibet. Calculated on the per-capita basis, the amount is the highest in China.

Since the peaceful liberation in 1951, the peoples of various ethnic groups in Tibet, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, have joined together and contributed to changing the backwardness of the region and supporting national construction.

However, Tibet's economic foundation is still quite poor because the region was under feudalism for a long time during which religion was combined with politics. To develop the local economy, therefore, the central government has adopted some special policies in Tibet. In addition, it has organized other provinces and autonomous regions to support construction in Tibet with manpower, finance and technology.

From 1952 to 1989, the capital construction investment made by the central government in the region was more than 4 billion yuan. To mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region in 1985, the state organized nine provinces and municipalities to help with the construction of 43 projects in Tibet involving energy, communications, culture, education, public health, infrastructures and tourism. Even as the central government has cut down its investment in capital construction nationwide in the last few years, it has considerably increased its investment in Tibet. The state investment in Tibet in 1989 doubled that of 1988 and reached 400 million yuan in 1990, the highest in history.

Meanwhile, various ministries under the State Council have granted subsidies for special purposes to Tibet according to local needs. The subsidies amounted to 5.9 billion yuan in the 1979-86 period.

Before the democratic reform, the Tibetan people had to pay a heavy corvée to the three main estate-holders (officialdom, monasteries and nobles). After the democratic reform this duty was completely eliminated and the central government introduced a reasonable tax policies.

In 1980, the central government decided to exempt Tibet from its agricultural and animal husbandry taxes and

free it from the purchase and marketing tasks of farm, animal husbandry and sideline products under the state monopoly for a certain period of time. Farmers and herdsmen have been encouraged to sell to the state their surplus products at a negotiated price through barter or other methods. The city and township collective handicraft, construction, transportation and service enterprises and private handicraftsmen, individual traders and peddlers have been exempt from their industrial and commercial taxes for a certain period of time, and farmers and herdsmen have been free from their taxes on the sale or barter of their own or collective farm, animal husbandry, sideline and handicraft products.

To ensure local production and to meet the needs of the people's life, the central government ships great amounts of materials and equipment to Tibet every year. In 1989, a total of 612 million yuan worth of goods were shipped into the region, excluding 195,000 tons of grain and 178,000 tons of oil.

The central government has not only tried its best to develop the local educational system but has also established Tibetan classes in 18 inland provinces and municipalities (including the Tibetan Middle School in Beijing) beginning in 1985.

In order to improve medical service and public health in Tibet, the central government has, since the 1950s, continuously sent medical teams to the region to prevent and treat epidemic diseases.

From 1973 to the first half of 1987, the central government organized a dozen provinces and municipalities to send 2,600 people in medical teams to Tibet. Since 1985, the central government made a decision which called for medical and public health undertakings in inland provinces and municipalities to help their counterparts in Tibet.

The Tibetan people have enjoyed free medical care ever since the peaceful liberation.

Science & Technology

Successes Scored in National Defense Technology

OW2004175291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0448 GMT 20 Apr 91

[By reporter Xu Zhimin (6079 1807 2404)]

[Text] Beijing, 20 April (XINHUA)—National defense scientists and technicians scored new successes in the field of high technology after a number of years of combined efforts to tackle key projects.

The national defense science, technology and industry have actively promoted the development of high, new, and advanced technology, and have scored almost a hundred important successes in the field of electromechanics, aeronautics, astronautics, nuclear science, shipping and weaponry in recent years. Success, in phases, was achieved in a group of research subjects, and breakthroughs were made

for the first time in China in the crucial technologies of automatic control, infrared detection, optical fiber sensing, and vibration and noise reduction. These have served as precursors for the development of national defense technology and weaponry in China.

In the sphere of key technologies such as aerodynamics, hydrodynamics, military-use of super high-speed integrated circuits, and photoelectricity and precision guidance, national defense scientists and technicians have engaged in large-scale cooperation spanning across regions and industries to tackle key projects together, and have reaped rewarding results during the process. Among them, marked progress was made in developing the high-power low-noise gallium-arsenic device and the microwave-millimetric wave integrated circuit which generally meet the needs of national defense. The development of compact and miniature equipment for use in harsh conditions has enabled China to fill gaps in these areas. Experiments to verify the new structure for binary positioning, and the development of huge computers and intelligent robots have approached that of advanced world standards in certain areas. Continued success was achieved in overcoming certain difficulties in the field of digital communications, simulation and superconductivity. These have met the requirement of important equipment and major projects in national defense.

New progress was also made in major national defense research and experiments. China's newly developed high-power cluster rocket which sent Pakistan's satellite into its designated orbit indicates that China has improved its low-orbit payload capability considerably. During the launching of the second "Fengyun" weather satellite, China successfully sent it into the outer space, paving the way for the collection of data on the atmosphere and the environment, and for conducting research on space science. Research using satellites to carry out experiments on the mutation of plant seeds in space has also progressed smoothly. This is of great value to research on plant growth, cytology and hereditary variation.

The fruits of national defense high technology are gradually being employed for use in the national economy and the military field, and have yielded noticeable results. The high-sensitivity turbulence detector, the measuring and control systems, the multifunction solar radiometer, the induction linear accelerator, and other intermediary achievements are gradually being introduced to the precision machinery, electronics, laser processing, communications, energy and other conventional and civil industries, and have played a positive role in upgrading technology and equipment in China.

Satellites Usher In New Era

OW2104222891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0205 GMT 21 Apr 91

[By reporter Li Xiuqing (2621 4423 3237)]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)—Chinese made satellites have ushered in a new development stage of

extensive use and stable operation, playing a vital role in the national economic and defense construction and various scientific and technological fields.

Since the launching of the first artificial earth satellite 21 years ago, China has launched a total of 30 satellites. Of these, 12 reentry remote sensing satellites have all returned to the earth safely. As a result, China has become one of the three countries in the world to have the technology of retrieving satellites. All kinds of information brought back by these satellites have played a role, irreplaceable by any conventional means, in general land and geological surveys, water resources exploitation, petroleum prospecting, environmental monitoring, earthquake prediction, railway selection, coastline measuring, cartography, and archaeological research. A micro gravity loading experiment carried out by reentry satellites for 22 material processing projects and 103 biological tests, which could not be conducted on the earth, has produced gratifying results, showing good prospects for building a "space factory" in the future.

The six communications broadcasting satellites launched by China have upgraded the country's technology in telecommunications and television and radio undertakings, and ushered in a new era of satellite transmission. At present, the communications satellites are being used to transmit the Central People's Broadcasting Station's 30 broadcasting lines to foreign countries, the Central Television Station's Programs One and Two, and television programs of Tibet, Yunnan, Guizhou, and Xinjiang Television Stations. The education television, which has been viewed by 10 million people, can save the state education budget 5 billion yuan annually. The opening of 2,000 long distant telephone lines via satellites and the construction of 350 satellite data transmission stations for banks have greatly enhanced the people's work efficiency.

China has joined the world's advanced nations in meteorology as a result of the launching of two weather satellites. High quality cloud charts from the satellites serve not only China but also other countries in the world. The use of weather satellites in non-meteorological fields has also yielded remarkable results. For example, accurate and timely data provided by the weather satellites ensured smooth rescue operations for victims of a serious flood in northeastern China in 1988.

According to satellite experts, the 11 satellites launched by China during its Seventh Five-Year Plan have produced direct economic benefits of more than seven times the investment, in addition to considerable social benefits.

Beijing Assumes Control of Maritime Satellite

OW2204064091 Beijing Central Television Program One Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Apr 91

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] Recently, the Beijing International Maritime Satellite Tracking Station officially took over as the main

control station responsible for controlling and tracking of a maritime satellite launched by the International Maritime Satellite Organization.

Various tracking data show that the tracking station is capable of providing timely targeting, stable auto-tracking, high quality remote tracking control, smooth communication flow, and accurate tracking signal and forecast. The International Maritime Satellite Organization highly acclaimed the performance of the Beijing tracking station, and have also decided that in the future all maritime satellite ground stations in the Pacific Region must be tested and verified by the Beijing tracking station before joining the service network of the International Maritime Satellite Organization. This has greatly improved China's reputation in the field of international aerospace tracking, and has also indicated that the standard of China's maritime satellite tracking has reached an internationally advanced level.

University Develops Liquid Rocket Engine

91P60147 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 30 Mar 91 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Variable-Thrust Liquid Rocket Engine Developed"]

[Text] Changsha, 29 Mar, (XINHUA)—The multiple-restart, bipropellant, twin-regulated variable-thrust liquid rocket engine recently developed by the University of Science and Technology for National Defense will provide a critical new technical means for the development of China's space technology. This engine will have wide applications in control of space launch vehicles and other spacecraft, and can be used to create new dynamic apparatus for effecting attitude control, change of orbit, space docking, interception, planetary observation, soft landing of manned spacecraft, and other functions. Experts felt that the new rocket engine's principal technical performance indicators meet 1980's international standards.

Military

Chengdu Militia Discuss Anticorruption Campaign

HK2004073591 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Text] A discussion on anticorruption education held by the people's militia reserve service under the Chengdu Military Region ended in Dehong on 12 April. Gu Shanqing, political commissar of the Chengdu Military Region, (Zhu Chengyou), commander of the Yunnan Provincial Military District, and Zhao Tingguang, vice provincial governor, as well as leaders from the PLA [People's Liberation Army] headquarters, and military units in Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan and Tibet attended the discussion.

Participating comrades pointed out: Strengthening political building of the people's militia reserve service is an important topic for study in the work of the people's

militia reserve service during the new period. People's militia is not only an important component of China's armed forces, but also a vital force for protecting the stability and consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship in China. At present, in view of the fact that hostile forces are stepping up their infiltration into our country to pursue their tactics of peaceful evolution, carrying out anti-infiltration and anticorruption education in the people's militia reserve service has become a task which brooks no delay. Therefore, education should be taken as an important work and grasped well. Efforts should be exerted to work up a unified plan, make unified arrangements, and conduct a unified investigation and examination in this regard to develop a unified force in the whole society to ensure that the anticorruption education in the people's militia reserve service can be popularized.

Political Department Contest Marks Anniversary

OW2104091891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2014 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, 21 April (XINHUA)—Media units of the whole army jointly will sponsor the "People's Army are Loyal to the Party" essay contest.

The circular issued by the Propaganda Department of the General Political Department stated: To implement the guidelines of the General Political Department's circular on the army's activities to mark the 70th founding anniversary of the CPC, and to coordinate education on adhering to the absolute leadership of the party over the army carried out in the whole army, the leadership of the General Political Department approved the joint sponsorship of the "People's Army are Loyal to the Party" essay contest by the Propaganda Department's various newspaper offices in all military regions, XINHUA News Agency's People's Liberation Army [PLA] branch offices, the military department of the Central People's Broadcasting Station, the Liberation Army Pictorial, and the Liberation Army's Life magazine.

The aim of the essay contest is to lead grass-roots cadres and soldiers to warmly sing praises of the party's admirable history and great achievements; to bring into play the party's superior style and glorious tradition; and to publicize a group of advanced party committees, party branches, and outstanding CPC party members so as to create a strong public opinion for a stronger love for the party and socialism and to enable the army media workers to make contributions to strengthening the party's absolute leadership over the army, to strengthening the army politically, and to ensure that the army is highly centralized and unified, that it always is qualified politically, and that it enhances its combat capability and accomplishes all of its missions.

Political Department to Honor Top Performers

OW1904204491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0052 GMT 19 April 91

[By correspondents Tan Youpeng (6223 0645 7720) and Xie Junqiu (6200 0971 3808)]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)—To encourage middle-aged and young cadres with professional skills and techniques to work harder for higher goals and to be determined to devote their energy to the army's modernization drive, the People's Liberation Army's [PLA] General Political Department and the Ministry of Personnel have decided to reward, from within the army, middle-aged and young servicemembers with expertise in science, technology, and management who have made outstanding contributions.

A circular on this topic issued by the General Political Department and the Ministry of Personnel pointed out: For a long time, especially since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the army's broad masses of cadres with professional skills and techniques have been working hard and striving for higher goals. They have made major contributions to strengthening the army's modernization drive. A large number of middle-aged and young cadres with professional skills and techniques have appeared. Selecting middle-aged and young experts with outstanding contributions is significant to further mobilizing the enthusiasm and creativity of the broad masses of cadres with professional skills and techniques, and to enhancing the development of our army's science and technology.

According to sources, those middle-aged and young experts with outstanding contributions will be selected mainly from cadres who are working in scientific research, professional technologies, institutions of higher learning, middle and professional schools, or technological administration; these cadres should also be concurrently holding posts requiring professional skills and techniques. The chosen middle-aged and young experts with outstanding contributions must resolutely support and implement the party's line and policies, uphold the four cardinal principles, cherish the motherland, be devoted to the work in the national defense, abide by discipline and law, and have good professional ethics. In addition, if they are in scientific research, they should have creative results in their field with major scientific value. Such results should have major significance to the development of defense and the economy as well as to social life; and such results should reach domestic advanced levels, as recognized by experts in the same profession. If they are in professional technologies, they should have produced major inventions, creations, and technological transformation which are termed as advanced in the country, and have provided remarkable benefits as proven in practice. If they are in technological administration, they should have created important scientific and technological resolutions by applying modern scientific administrative methods after taking actual situations into consideration. Also, they should have proposed and implemented a set of applicable scientific administrative methods with remarkable results; their methods, which should be considered as being advanced within the same profession in the country, should be approved and promoted by the state and the army. If they are also involved in other professional work eligible

for selection, they should have produced outstanding results that significantly contribute to socialist spiritual and material civilization development, as well as to the army's modernization drive; they also should have enjoyed a relatively high reputation within the same profession in the country.

The General Political Department and the Ministry of Personnel will issue special certificates to those selected middle-aged and young experts with outstanding contributions. They will also take measures to improve the latter's working, studying, and living conditions.

Economic & Agricultural

Bank of China To Cut Interest, Loan Rates

OW2004143491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1347 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA)—The People's Bank of China—the country's central bank, announced recently it will cut its interest rates by an average one percentage point and loan rates by an average of 0.7 percentage point.

A circular issued recently by the bank stipulated that beginning on April 21, 1991, annual bank savings rates will be reduced by 0.36 percentage points and one-year deposit rates by 1.62 percentage points.

Loan rates, on the other hand, will drop by an average 0.7 percentage points beginning on July 1, 1991.

The circular says that the readjusted interest rates are designed to boost both production and circulation of commodities.

Spokesman Says Economic Growth Lacks Sound Base

HK2204073691 Hong Kong AFP in English
0733 GMT 22 Apr 91

[By Pascale Trouillaud]

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (AFP)—Industrial production in China showed a marked upswing in the first three months of this year, although the growth base remained far from steady, a State Statistical Bureau spokesman said Monday.

Retail sales and the country's trade surplus also rose in the period, although inflationary pressures persisted and growing stockpiles in the state sector were cause for concern, the spokesman, Zhang Zhongji, told a press conference.

Industrial output rose 13.7 percent in value to 514 billion yuan (96 billion dollars) during the first three months of 1991 compared with the same period last year, Mr Zhang said.

He stressed, however, that the increase owed more to robust light industries than to the sluggish heavy industries.

Retail sales rose 13 percent, confirming a revival in consumer demand after the economic slowdown brought on by the harsh austerity measures imposed in late 1988.

Although China is still undergoing "economic correction," the austerity programme was noticeably softened starting last year.

The trade surplus reached 2.26 billion dollars in the three-month period, due to a 24.1 percent jump in exports—valued at 13.39 billion dollars—Mr Zhang said, citing customs statistics.

Imports, meanwhile, showed only an 11.7 percent increase over the first three months of last year to a total value of 11.13 billion dollars.

"The economic environment is sound. The stable growth of the economy can be maintained so long as we keep good control of total credits and loans," Mr Zhang said.

The state, despite its own finances being in the red, spends billions of yuan annually in subsidies and loans to failing enterprises, further fueling inflation.

The state extended 35.1 billion yuan (6.6 billion dollars) more in loans in March than in January.

Inflation was kept down to 1.3 percent in the country as a whole, although 35 major cities reported price rises of six percent, mostly because of increased transport and gas costs.

"Inflation is still a potential risk," Mr Zhang said.

Citing the limitations of state control over the economy, Mr Zhang said it was "difficult to project" inflation levels for 1991, although he admitted that "prices will be somewhat higher than last year."

Inflation in 1990 was officially running at 2.1 percent, although the figure has been greeted with some skepticism by Western analysts.

"One third of state-owned industrial enterprises are running at a loss despite the rise in production" in the first quarter of the year, Mr Zhang said, confirming the deep-rooted problems facing state-run industry.

The main factor was a pricing system that "is not reasonable," Mr Zhang said, pointing to the retail prices for goods such as coal, oil and tobacco which were kept artificially low and below the cost of production.

However, state intervention—for example, raising the price of certain raw materials such as cotton last year—has caused problems for many sectors.

In a bid to relieve stockpiling, which reached alarming levels following the slump in domestic demand in 1989, the government ordered the selling off of goods at reduced prices, even at a loss.

Mr Zhang criticised wasting public funds and attacked gift-giving while public expenditure shot up by 27.5

percent in the January-to-March period. "These unhealthy tendencies should stop," he argued.

Officials Confirm Yuan Devaluation Plan

HK2204091091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (AFP)—China has decided to gradually devalue the yuan by about 10 percent in an effort to boost exports and move the currency towards de facto convertibility, officials said Monday.

The central People's Bank of China ordered a step-by-step devaluation that would take the yuan down to 5.7 against the U.S. dollar, independent banking officials said.

China has twice devalued the yuan by one per cent in the last two weeks, with the last devaluation on Saturday leaving the yuan at 5.3083 against the dollar, down from 5.2721.

The currency had been stable at around 5.22 since a devaluation of 9.57 percent in November. A drop to 5.7 would be about a 10 percent devaluation.

The officials, who requested anonymity, said the devaluation of the non-convertible yuan was intended to move the currency closer to international exchange rates, something which has been discussed here for some time.

An official of the People's Bank could not provide the timetable of the devaluation. A State Administration of Exchange Control spokesman said he was "unclear" about the details.

The State Statistical Bureau said Monday that the government had adopted a policy of minor devaluations to narrow the gap between the official and market rates to more accurately reflect the value of the currency.

The yuan is currently traded at about 5.8 to the dollar on so-called swap markets, where enterprises can buy hard currency from other firms at rates partly dictated by market forces.

"The devaluation of the yuan will promote the expansion of exports and reduce unnecessary imports," statistical bureau spokesman Zhang Zhongji told a press conference.

Mr. Zhang said the final aim, however, was to "maintain a general balance between imports and exports."

An increase in exports is likely to further anger China's trading partners, particularly the United States, which has predicted a 15 billion dollar trade deficit with China this year.

Li Peng Urges Use of Hydroelectric Resources

OW1904153191 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng said today that China's goal of transforming 200 rural counties into electrification pilot areas by 1995 is of great significance in tapping hydroelectric resources in mountainous areas.

The premier urged rural areas to make full use of hydroelectric resources in accordance with local conditions and to raise economic efficiency. Li made his remarks during a meeting with participants of a national conference on rural electrification which was held at Zhongnanhai, the seat of the central government and the headquarters of the Chinese Communist Party.

China designated the first group of 100 counties as rural electrification pilot areas during the country's Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990). The five year experiment allowed the counties to increase power generating capacity by 125 percent, as well as to raise gross industrial and agricultural output value by 168 percent and to quadruple the per capita revenue of a population of 30 million.

During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-1995), China plans to provide electricity to an additional 200 counties, 153 of which are in poverty-stricken areas, as well as in old revolutionary bases and areas inhabited by ethnic groups. The new program will benefit a combined population of 70 million.

The premier urged the electrification pilot areas to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

The realization of this goal will provide impetus for rural economic development and improvements in farmers living standards, in addition to saving wood and maintaining ecological balance, Li said.

Also present at today's meeting were Vice-Premiers Tian Jiyun and Zou Jiahua, the Secretary-General of the State Council Luo Gan, and the Minister of Water Resources Yang Zhenhuai.

Details Development Plans

OW1904200191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1231 GMT 19 Apr 91

[By Central People's Broadcasting Station reporter Luo Guanxing (5012 6034 2502) and XINHUA reporter Sun Benyao (1327 2609 1031)]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)—Li Peng, premier of the State Council, pointed out today: Designating 200 counties as the second group of counties for the initial electrification of rural areas through the development of hydroelectric power during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period is of vital significance to further exploiting small-scale hydroelectric resources, helping people of mountainous areas to shake off poverty and become better off, and building a spiritual

civilization in those areas. It is hoped that everyone will join this work to make it a real success.

Today, at Zhongnanhai, Premier Li Peng met with the comrades attending a national work meeting on electrification of counties. He held discussions with some of them on how to further develop small hydroelectric power projects in rural areas.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, 100 counties were selected as the first group of rural electrification pilot areas. They all made great achievements. These 100 counties consisted of poverty-stricken counties chosen as principal recipients of state or provincial assistance as well as counties located in old revolutionary base areas with a combined population of more than 30 million. After the start of the pilot electrification program, these counties went ahead to build small hydroelectric power projects in their respective localities, resulting in the all-around development of their economies. During the five years, their electric power output increased 125 percent, total value of industrial and agricultural production rose 168 percent, financial revenue quadrupled, and net per-capita income went up 200 percent.

The second group of 200 counties to be developed into initially electrified counties through the building of hydroelectric power projects during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period have a total population of 70 million. Among them, 153 are counties inhabited by minority people, are poverty-stricken counties chosen as principal recipients of state or provincial assistance, or are counties located in old revolutionary base areas.

During the discussions, Li Peng said: The work on the first group of counties selected as rural electrification pilot areas has been successfully completed. As can be seen, this measure taken by the state is successful. It has contributed to rural economic development in these areas, improved the local people's living standards, promoted the building of their spiritual civilization, conserved timber resources, and protected the ecological environment. You have just said that "if people in mountainous areas want to change their present situation, the first step is to develop small hydroelectric power projects, and when they have electricity, their areas will become rich areas." This conclusion describes manifestly and vividly the experience in developing power projects in mountainous areas.

Referring to the initial electrification of the first 100 counties, Li Peng said: Though the state has given these counties some assistance, what is more important is that the local masses have carried forward the self-reliant and hard-working spirit. In particular, they have put in more labor. Besides, support has also been given by local governments and departments concerned. Mobilizing the masses and following the mass line is our party's fine tradition. During the new historical period, we should continue to carry forward this tradition in further developing small hydroelectric power projects to change the state of mountainous areas. The policies formed for the

first group of counties for electrification, such as "self-construction, self-management, and self-use" and "using the revenue from the power projects to keep these projects operating," are in conformity with the actual situation and have produced fruitful results.

As for how to further develop small hydroelectric power projects in the future, Li Peng said that it is necessary to exploit water resources in a way suited to local conditions, starting with the easy projects and taking up the difficult work later. Also, attention should be paid to efficiency, he added.

Touching on the relationship between small and big power grids, Li Peng said: A spirit of unity should be displayed in developing electric power projects. Big power grids should support small power grids, while small power grids should help big power grids to work in accordance with economic and scientific principles and to gradually achieve standard operations.

Li Peng stressed: Development of small hydroelectric power projects has a positive effect on building spiritual civilization in rural areas. This effect cannot be underrated. Only when electricity is available is it possible to introduce radio and television broadcasts to the vast countryside and mountainous areas so as to make the broad masses of peasants aware of major domestic and international affairs, increase their knowledge, and enliven their cultural life. Agricultural technicians may also be trained through radio and television education programs.

Li Peng congratulated the first 100 pilot counties on their achievements in rural electrification. On the basis of the previous experience, he hoped, still better results will be achieved by the 200 counties selected as the second group for initial electrification in rural areas.

Also attending the meeting and discussions were Vice Premiers Tian Jiyun and Zou Jiahua, as well as Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council, and Yang Zhen-huai, minister of water resources.

During the discussions, Zhang Chunyuan, vice minister of water resources gave an account of the national work meeting. Speeches were also made by Shang Wu, head of Cili County, Hunan Province, and by Qumu Chehe, head of Ganle County, Sichuan Province. They spoke on the work done and experience gained in achieving initial electrification in their respective localities and on how to further develop small hydroelectric power projects in the days to come.

First Quarter Agricultural Loans Rise

OW 2204092991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0313 GMT 19 Apr 91

[By reporter Pu Liye (5543 4539 2814) and correspondent Wang Lingling (3769 3781 3781)]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)—Early this year, agricultural banks and credit cooperatives at all levels in

our country began to increase agricultural loans by a large margin to actively support spring farming in various localities. According to recent data provided by the head office of the Agricultural Bank of China, agricultural loans extended in the first quarter of this year totaled 42.5 billion yuan, a 33.6 percent increase over the corresponding period of last year.

Since the beginning of this year, while giving preference to providing funds needed for spring farming, agricultural banks and credit cooperatives also have strongly supported comprehensive agricultural development, water conservancy works, and socialized services. Loans used for these purposes have increased notably. Agricultural loans for the nation's collectives in the first quarter increased by 43 percent over the corresponding period of last year. These funds were used mainly for agricultural development, water conservancy works, and socialized services. Apart from this, agricultural banks and cooperatives at all levels have focused closely on implementing the "Harvest Program" and the "Spark Program," and

used loans primarily in support of efforts to develop agriculture through the application of science and technology. Agricultural banks in many localities set up special loans for this purpose. The Jilin provincial branch, for example, allocated 160 million yuan of agricultural loans specially for developing agriculture through the application of science and technology.

The amount of commercial loans extended by agricultural banks in the first quarter to be used as circulating funds also increased by a fairly big margin. This included a 1.8 billion yuan increase in loans for securing agricultural production materials. This played an important role in supporting localities to prepare material supplies for spring farming.

It was learned that a major reason for the fairly large increase in agricultural loans this year was the notable success achieved by agricultural banks and credit cooperatives in attracting deposits and clearing up irregular loans. This has created conditions for increasing agricultural loans.

East Region

Anhui Governor Discusses Economic Restructuring

OW2104051091 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 91

[Text] The four-day provincial work meeting on economic restructuring ended on the morning of 6 April. It was an important meeting convened by the provincial government to relay and implement guidelines set by the national work meeting on economic restructuring and to draw up plans for the province's economic restructuring this year.

During the meeting, attendees enthusiastically took part in the discussions of restructuring large and medium-sized enterprises in the province, further developing enterprise groups, enlarging provincial markets for consumers goods and means of production, recognizing reform in housing, and further promoting the experimental comprehensive economic restructuring at county levels.

Provincial party and government leaders, including Fu Xishou, Shao Ming, Wang Sheyun, Wu Changqi, and Zhang Runxia, attended the closing session.

Provincial Governor Fu Xishou summed up the meeting.

In reviewing the successes scored in the 1980's through reform and opening to the outside world, Fu Xizhou emphasized: In furthering economic restructuring, we should, through reform, hasten our pace and reinforce the momentum, gradually solve or alleviate the deep-seated problems in the province's economic situation, and strive for real progress in other strategic fields.

Fu Xizhou pointed out: Anhui is an interior province close to coastal provinces and municipalities. Although we have no conditions or strengths to compete with the coastal regions, we cannot afford to be left too far behind by them, either. How do we catch up with the development trend in the 1990's so as not to be left behind in economic development? Reform is still the answer. From now on, the pace of reform should be widened and momentum reinforced. Various localities and departments should further emancipate their minds; firmly, cautiously, and steadily promote economic restructuring in accordance with provincial economic and social development strategies and the state's over-all plan so as to solidly solve the prominent problems faced by the province in its economic development process; further invigorate enterprises, markets, and the rural economy; step up opening to the outside world; improve and strengthen macro-regulation and control; gradually establish an economic mechanism combining planned economy and market regulation; and promote the provincial economy in a sustained, stable, and coordinated manner.

In analyzing the different features of reform in the coming decade as compared with the past, Fu Xizhou demanded that various localities, in their reforms this

year, achieve practical results in the following four aspects: 1) In rural reform, emphasis should be placed on the establishment and perfection of the socialized agricultural services system. 2) Invigoration of enterprises, particularly publicly-owned large and medium-sized enterprises, should be made the main point and central link of the entire economic restructuring. 3) In restructuring circulation, it is necessary to make extra efforts to smoothen the channels and open up markets. 4) Housing reform should be accelerated. Fu Xishou further pointed out: This year, we should, on an experimental basis, embark on restructuring macro-regulation and control and the comprehensive economic restructuring at county levels by making active explorations.

Fu Xishou emphasized: The questions of how to develop provincial agriculture, sparked off by the difficulties in grain sales, and how to enliven enterprises, particularly large and medium-sized enterprises, are the two major problems faced in economic restructuring at present. Serious investigations and study are needed to ensure solutions. The first problem is linked with the poor grain sales, reflecting the weak points in adjusting the province's agricultural production structure, comprehensive utilization, and high-quality processing. Shortages of grain will, of course, cause serious consequences; excess grain may not be easy to handle, either. To a major grain producing province like ours, where too many people engage in farming, it is necessary to weigh the situation from the perspective of cultivation structure—what is actually to be produced in order to furnish the market? One thing is now sure: The quality, variety, and efficiency problem is also found in agricultural production. The most urgent task right now is the optimization of grain quality to enhance the competitiveness of our grain. In the meantime, efforts should be made to further smooth channels for grain procurement and distribution and open up a more active grain market. At a time when the enduring strength of the old grain procurement and distribution system is about to reach its limit while the new system is yet to be formulated, it is necessary to map out strategies under which comprehensive or specialized farm products trading markets are to be set up in places with convenient traffic access and traditional farm products distribution centers, using small and medium-sized cities and townships as main bases, and to encourage peasants to enter the circulation sector with a view to promoting regional economic development. Besides, it is imperative to find a way out in the high quality processing of farm products. The key point lies in the mastery of market demands. Venturing in high quality processing involves considerations of information, funds, and technologies that cannot be resolved instantly. However, efforts must be made to find a way out and take action step by step. As regards the second problem of enlivening enterprises, the provincial party and government have held some discussion meetings and have a basic understanding of the difficulties existed in enterprises. However, in-depth investigations and study are still required in order to find a breakthrough point in solving the problems by improving the external

environment and strengthening internal management. No matter how the problems are solved, repeated harping on tax reduction or profit concession is no way out. The fundamental outlet lies in the transformation of the enterprises' operating mechanism and the implementation of enterprise autonomy, an outlet that will genuinely enable enterprises to run their own business, be responsible for their own profits and losses, develop by themselves, exercise self control, and become both commodity producer and operator characterized by life and vitality and good behavior.

Shandong Holds Discipline Inspection Meeting

SK2104122891 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] The Shandong Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission held a meeting of secretaries of the city and prefectural Discipline Inspection Commissions on 20 April to relay and implement the guidelines of the national discipline inspection work conference.

Ma Zhongcai, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the meeting. He stressed: We should further foster a guiding ideology of serving the party's basic line and strengthening discipline inspection work during the new period; promote the building of party style, party discipline and clean politics; ensure the smooth progress of reforms, opening up and economic construction; and realistically guarantee the realization of the second-step strategic objectives of the modernization drive.

Ma Zhongcai said: In discipline inspection work, we must guarantee the implementation of the party's basic line and submit to and serve the central task of economic construction. These are the guidelines which we must follow in carrying out discipline inspection work. We should proceed in discipline inspection work in light of economic construction, safeguard the sound development of the economy and eliminate obstacles. He noted: Like other places in the country, our province's situation in building party style and clean politics is improving. However, our work still lags far behind the requirements of the party Central Committee and the hopes of the masses of people. We must profoundly and clearly understand this. In addition to enhancing our sense of urgency and stepping up our efforts to grasp the current work on fighting corruption and promoting honesty, we should also consider the building of party style and party discipline as a long-term task and grasp it with unremitting efforts.

Ma Zhongcai said: In the future, the tasks for our discipline inspection work are to display our functional role in close connection with the party's basic line, work on our own initiative, adhere to the principle of running the party strictly, further strengthen the handling of cases, and do a good job in conducting education on party style and party discipline in accordance with our ideological essence, help the party committee realistically improve the building of party style and clean politics, and further strengthen the building of discipline inspection organizations and contingents.

Ma Zhongcai called on the Discipline Inspection Departments at all levels to improve their work style, take active steps and gain initiative in grasping the implementation of all sorts of work, greet the 70th anniversary of the founding of the party with first-grade work, and make new contributions to realizing the second-step strategic objectives of the socialist modernization construction. (Yin Zhongxian), deputy secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, presided over the meeting. Yuan Bo, deputy secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, also gave a speech on implementing the guidelines of the national discipline inspection work conference.

Huang Ju Nominated To Be Shanghai Mayor

HK2104061291 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
21 Apr 91 p 1

["Special Dispatch" from Shanghai by staff reporter Kan Ku (1626 6253): "Huang Ju Nominated Candidate for Shanghai Mayor"]

[Text] Shanghai, 20 Apr (WEN WEI PO)—When meeting with 14 members of the Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Shanghai Municipal Committee, who came from Hong Kong and Macao to attend the Committee's fourth session, Wu Bangguo, newly appointed Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee secretary, and Huang Ju, Shanghai's executive vice mayor, gave explicit assurances that Shanghai's set policies will never be changed after Zhu Rongji leaves. These policies include the opening up and development of Pudong and the Eighth Five-Year Plan and 10-Year Program, which will be upheld with some further extension.

Wu Bangguo also disclosed to CPPCC municipal committee members from Hong Kong and Macao that Huang Ju's nomination as candidate for Shanghai mayor has been submitted to the municipal people's congress and CPPCC committee, pending the official approval by the current municipal people's congress session. He jokingly said: "Huang Ju is in the limelight during the current people's congress and CPPCC sessions."

Wu Bangguo said: Now there is a view that the policies for Shanghai will be changed when Zhu Rongji leaves. In fact, Wu elaborated, Shanghai's policies have continuity and will remain stable and be further expanded. They are not going to be changed just because Zhu Rongji is leaving Shanghai. Wu frankly told the CPPCC committee members: Zhu Rongji is capable and enjoys high prestige in Shanghai. We in Shanghai do not want him to go. But, after all, we should support the decision on his promotion to vice premier since it is in the interests of the country's development. Wu also expressed his hope that CPPCC committee members from Hong Kong and Macao would contribute more opinions and suggestions in support of Shanghai and would do their share to promote economic ties between Shanghai and Hong Kong.

Shanghai CPPCC Session Opens 20 Apr

Wu Bangguo Attends

OW2204034691 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
0900 GMT 20 April 91

[From the "News and Weather" program]

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] opened at the Shanghai Exhibition Center's main auditorium this morning.

Xie Xide, chairwoman of the municipal CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting. Seated in the front row on the rostrum were Mao Jingquan, Wang Xing, Zhao Chaogu, Xu Yifang, Tang Junyuan, Zhang Ruifang, Yang You, Yan Dongsheng, Wu Zengliang, Chen Mingshan, Zheng Lizhi, Zhao Xianchu, and Chen Haozhu, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee, as well as Chen Fugen, secretary general of the municipal CPPCC committee. Invited to attend the meeting were leading party, government, and military comrades in the municipality, such as Wu Bangguo, Huang Ju, Chen Zhili, Ni Hongfu, Chen Guodong, Zhao Xingzhi, Ye Gongqi, Chen Tiedi, Sun Guizhang, Ye Shuhua, Li Jiahao, Wang Chongji, Hu Chuanzhi, Gu Chuanxun, Liu Zhenyuan, Ni Tianzeng, Xie Lijuan, Zhuang Xiaotian, Wang Daohan, (Li Chuwen), Gu Nianzu, Shi Zhusan, Zhu Xiaochu, Liu Jipan, Sun Yuhai, Zhang Jihe, Lu Naihe, and Lu Linyuan, who extended warm congratulations on the meeting's opening. Liu Jingji and Su Buqing, vice chairmen of the National CPPCC Committee, were also invited to attend the meeting.

Out of 700 municipal CPPCC committee members, 565 were present at today's meeting. At 0900 local time, Xie Xide, chairwoman of the municipal CPPCC committee, proclaimed the meeting open. [passage omitted]

The meeting adopted the agenda and schedule of the fourth session of the seventh municipal CPPCC committee. [passage omitted]

Also invited to attend today's meeting were old comrades (Han Zeyi), Chen Yu, Yang Bin, (Li Bohao), (Yang Shifa), (Zhang Chenzhong), (Song Richang), and (Zhou Di); responsible comrades from some committees, offices, district and county bureaus, institutions of higher learning, and research institutes; and consuls general of various countries in Shanghai.

Agenda Noted

OW2004152291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1454 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Shanghai, April 20 (XINHUA)—The Fourth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) opened here today.

In reviewing last year's work, Chen Mingshan, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the CPPCC, said that political consultation and democratic supervision by CPPCC members in Shanghai have been strengthened during the past year.

Chen said that leading officials of Shanghai Municipal Government and the party committee have on many occasions sought advice from the CPPCC on important issues, such as development of the Pudong area, the Ten-Year Development Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for the Municipal Economic and Social Development (1991-1995).

Since the third session, according to Chen, 1282 of the 1286 proposals put forward by members of non-communist parties and groups have been successfully dealt with.

The agenda for the seven-day session includes discussions concerning Shanghai's Ten-Year Development Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Party Secretary Wu Bangguo and Vice-Mayor of Shanghai Huang Ju attended the opening ceremony.

Agenda of 21 Apr Shanghai People's Congress

OW2204063891 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
0900 GMT 21 Apr 91

[From the "News and Weather" program]

[Text] The preparatory meeting for the Fourth Session of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress was held this afternoon. The meeting adopted the agenda for the Fourth Session of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, and elected the presidium and the secretary general.

The preparatory meeting was held at the Shanghai Exhibition Center's Central Hall at 1530 this afternoon. Ye Gongqi, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, chaired the meeting. The 788 deputies who attended the meeting adopted the agenda for the session by show of hands. The agenda consists of nine items:

1. To listen to, and deliberate on, Vice Mayor Huang Ju's report on the outlines of Shanghai's 10-Year Economic and Social Development Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and to examine and adopt the outlines of the program and the plan.
2. To listen to, and deliberate on, Vice Mayor Gu Chuanxun's report on the implementation of Shanghai's Economic and Social Development Plan in 1990 and the 1991 Economic and Social Development Plan, and to examine and adopt the report and the plan.
3. To listen to, and deliberate on, Vice Mayor Zhuang Xiaotian's report on Shanghai's 1990 final accounts of revenue and expenditure and the budget for 1991, and to examine and adopt the final accounts and the budget.

4. To listen to, and deliberate on, the report by Ye Gongqi, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, on works carried out by the municipal people's congress standing committee.

5. To listen to, and deliberate on, the report by Gu Nianzu, president of the municipal higher people's court, regarding the work carried out by the municipal's higher people's court.

6. To listen to, and deliberate on, the report by Shi Zhusan, chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate, regarding the work carried out by the municipal people's procuratorate.

7. To deliberate on and approve the request by Zhu Rongji to resign from the post of Shanghai mayor.

8. To deliberate on and adopt the procedure for by-election of Shanghai mayor.

9. To by-elect the Shanghai mayor.

Deputies to the preparatory meeting elected the presidium and the secretary general of the Fourth Session of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress through anonymous voting. The presidium elected basically followed the name list of last year's people's congress presidium with only individual adjustments being made. Three persons, namely, Zhu Rongji, (Huang Yuejin,) and (Deng Peixun), were deleted from the list, while the head of Shanghai Television Station, deputy (Jin Minzhu), was included as a new member. The members of the presidium totaled 84, with Chen Tiedi as the secretary general.

Ye Gongqi spoke at the preparatory meeting. He expressed the hope that all deputies to the municipal people's congress will, in the spirit of being highly responsible toward the nation and the people, earnestly do a good job in deliberating on the agenda of the session, bring democracy into full play, strictly carry out work in accordance with the laws, and closely work together, in order to make this municipal people's congress session into a meeting that mobilizes all the people of Shanghai to work in unity to realize the 10-Year Development Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Wu Bangguo Meets French City Delegation

OW2104103291 Shanghai Voice of Pujiang
in Mandarin to Taiwan 0900 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] An industry and commerce delegation from Marseilles, led by (Moshasu), president of Marseilles City Chamber of Commerce and Industry, arrived in Shanghai for a visit. It had a meeting with the Shanghai branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade yesterday.

Wu Bangguo, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and honorary chairman of the Shanghai branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, met with the French delegation at

the New Jinjiang Hotel. Both sides exchanged opinions on developing friendship and cooperation between the two cities. Shanghai and Marseilles are cities having friendly ties. At the meeting yesterday, the two sides discussed their economic situation and trade. The French guests will visit the New Pudong District. Their visit will help promote economic exchanges, trade, friendship, and cooperation between the two cities.

Development of Pudong Zone Continues

Telecommunications Planned

OW2104073991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0727 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] Shanghai, April 21 (XINHUA)—Shanghai, China's largest city, will step up efforts to develop its telecommunications system during the next five years.

It plans to have a total telephone exchange capacity of 1.4 million lines by the year of 1995. That means the city will increase 600,000 to 750,000 lines in the next five years, according to a press conference held by of the Shanghai Posts and Telecommunications Administration on Friday.

Meanwhile, a total 1,120 kilometers of optical cable lines will be laid between the city proper and its suburbs.

In the next five years, the city's international program-controlled telephone exchange capacity will reach 10,000 lines and international tele-transmitting system will extend to 12,000 lines.

The city will complete construction of a ground satellite station, a satellite station covering Indian Ocean areas, the underwater optical cable lines between China and Japan, and the optical cable lines from Shanghai to Nanjing and Guangzhou Cities in the five years.

The telephone exchange capacity in Pudong new area of Shanghai will be increased to 120,000 lines by 1995.

The city will build 64 new telephone bureaus and offices in the five years.

Development Efforts Reviewed

OW2104170991 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2200 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Station commentary: "Lay a Solid Foundation and Create a Bright Prospect;" from the "Morning News" program]

[Text] Exactly one year ago today, Premier Li Peng came to Shanghai and announced an important resolution of the party Central Committee and the State Council on developing and opening up Pudong. For a year, under the warm concern of the party Central Committee and the State Council, and under the direct leadership of the municipal party committee and government, Pudong's development has been enthusiastically, prudently, and

fully launched in a planned, systematic, and down-to-earth manner. A series of policies and regulations have been introduced successively.

A group of domestic and foreign financial organizations have settled in Pudong on the basis of Pudong's open policy. The 10 major infrastructural construction projects of Pudong have been rigorously underway. Development of the Lujiazui Financial and Trade Zone, the Jinqiao Export-Processing Zone, and the Waigaoqiao Bonded Industrial Zone has begun; new infrastructural construction projects have been actively prepared for commencement; and the pattern and plans for the Pudong New District have made important progress. Pudong has also received a large number of domestic and foreign visitors. Some investment projects have been approved; many other investment projects are under negotiation or consideration. Through joint efforts of all the municipal residents, Pudong is beginning to experience pleasant, multidirectional, and multilevel changes, which are providing a good opportunity and space for Shanghai's invigoration; and it portrays for the Shanghai's residents a beautiful prospect of deepening the reforms and further opening up to the outside world.

One year is only an instant blink in the long river of history. Shanghai's Pudong development has been carried out for a year and has accomplished remarkable results. However, we should visualize that our work has been only preliminary and that there is still a long way ahead of us, with arduous tasks and more difficult work waiting for us. We must continue to earnestly and realistically strive to do a good job in the basic preparatory work for developing and opening up Pudong. We should create a good investment environment so that foreign investors from all over the world will be attracted to Pudong, thereby forming a new situation where tens of thousands of businessmen will gather here.

Whether we can continue to do a good job in the basic preparatory work, which remains the crux of whether we will attract investment, also concerns the overall situation of Pudong's development and Shanghai's invigoration. Of course, the basic preparatory work we mentioned not only includes infrastructural construction in Pudong New District, but also includes major improvement in the investment environment, the development of tertiary industries such as finance and trade, and the development of the three major zones. In addition, by using the currently existing industries as foundation, we should strive to create a structure with advanced-level and export-oriented industries which are supported by some major industries that are formed by domestic and foreign investments. At the same time, we should also strive to develop the socialist spiritual civilization. Continually performing well in these tasks involves quite heavy responsibilities.

We believe that under the direct leadership of the municipal party committee and government, and with unity and efforts of all the municipal residents, the magnificent blueprint formulated by the party Central

Committee and the State Council will definitely materialize on a gradual basis into a beautiful reality. It certainly will propel the economies of Shanghai, Changjiang Delta, and Changjiang river basin toward a relatively harmonious link with the international economies. Moreover, it will enable the large structure of reform and opening up of China to secure new breakthroughs in the 1990's.

Joint Hong Kong Project Planned

OW2004154891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1500 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Shanghai, April 20 (XINHUA)—An agreement was signed today to form the Shanghai Fareast Container Co. Ltd., one of the key projects to be built in the Pudong new area.

The project is a joint venture between three Shanghai corporations and the Hong Kong Fairbreeze Shipping Co. Ltd., the Hong Kong Tong Ling Shipping and Enterprises Co. Ltd., and the Teh Tou Shipping Co. Ltd. which is also from Hong Kong.

The project, which has a registered capital of 7.9 million U.S. dollars, will cover an area of 50,000 square meters. First phase construction will cost an estimated 1.2 million U.S. dollars.

A production line will be imported and when it becomes operational it will have an annual production capacity of 3,300 40-foot shipping containers.

The Shanghai Fareast Container Co. Ltd. will have a 30 percent share of the enterprise, while the other corporations will hold five, 15 and 20 percent shares.

Joint Investment Company Set Up

OW2004075091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0731 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Shanghai, April 20 (XINHUA)—A joint investment development company with 470 million yuan of registered capital was set up earlier this week in the Jinqiao export processing area of Shanghai's Pudong area.

Formed by six companies and banks with a cooperation term of 50 years, the new company handles such affairs as: land management and development for the export processing zone, including the transfer and leasing of the land use rights; the development and construction of municipal facilities for public use; the construction, selling and leasing of buildings; and project investment, according to Zhu Xiaoming, general manager of the company.

In the first phase, the company will develop four sq km of the processing zone's 8.9 sq km of land with its own investment or in the form of joint ventures, the general manager said.

He said that the new company has signed letters of intent with some Hong Kong-based companies. These companies are expected to play an important role in bringing more foreign investment into the processing zone.

The Jinqiao export processing zone is one of the three zones piloting the growth of the whole Pudong economic development area.

'Progress' Seen in Shanghai's Recycling Efforts

OW2004034891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0149 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA)—Shanghai, China's leading industrial center, has made remarkable progress in recycling discarded materials, the "ECONOMIC DAILY" reported today.

According to the newspaper, the city has recycled 37.02 million tons of discarded materials valued at 12.626 billion yuan since the city established its Discarded Materials Recycling Company in 1956.

The recycling work has not only added new industrial value to the state, but has also greatly reduced pollution and protected the environment, said local officials.

The city's success in recycling has aroused worldwide attention, the newspaper reported, adding that the Shanghai Discarded Materials Recycling Company was recently asked to hold short-term training classes to introduce its experiences to its counterparts in the Asia-Pacific region.

Some countries have even expressed the hope that Shanghai might send experts to help them start their own industrial materials recycling companies, the newspaper noted.

Zhejiang Governor Discusses Development Plans

HK2204021691 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
22 Apr 91 p 1

[By Zhang Ping]

[Text] Eastern China's coastal Zhejiang Province, a pioneer in the country's opening drive, is striving to develop its infrastructure and to improve the products level in order to recapture its booming economic growth during the 1990's.

"The province, which in the 1980's witnessed the fastest economic growth of the past four decades, is now facing a new challenge for the further development," newly-named Governor Ge Hongsheng said in an interview with CHINA DAILY.

Zhejiang is a province with relatively few natural resources or raw materials, and its economic boom was achieved thanks to the policies of reform and opening up to the outside world which began in 1979.

Presently, the province's comprehensive economic strength, including the output value of the industrial and agricultural

products and per capita income, ranks sixth in the country, up from 12th in the recent past. During the past decade, Zhejiang benefited a great deal from the rapid growth of its small urban and rural processing industry.

In the years before 1988, the economic growth rate in the province was second to none in the country.

However, when the economic retrenchment policy was adopted in late 1988, the province's industry, 90 percent of which is comprised of small and rural enterprises, met great difficulties—so great that the province ranked first in the rate of drop of its economic growth, Ge said.

So now, while the whole country is going all out to increase the efficiency of large State-owned enterprises, Zhejiang Province is studying how to increase the production and management level of its small and rural enterprises.

The 59-year-old Governor said that in order to ensure a solid economic growth, the province should build several large basic raw material enterprises, adding that a good infrastructure is a vital condition for development of the province.

The Zhejiang Governor said that there are several opportunities to realize his ambitious plan and the development of the Pudong in Shanghai is one of them.

The central government decided to develop the Pudong New Area, making it a major step forward in China's opening to the rest of the world in the 1990's. Neighbouring provinces such as Zhejiang whose economy is closely tied to that of Shanghai could also benefit from the Pudong project.

At the same time, the Governor also stressed the development of Beilun port in Ningbo, referring to it as another opportunity for the province's opening up to the outside world.

The deep-water port, which has been built since late 70's, is now ready to become a large comprehensive harbour with modern container berths.

According to Ge, around the port, a 70 square kilometre industrial development park has been set up with basic infrastructure available there.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Governor at National Telephone Talks

HK2104003791 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial
Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] Yesterday morning, the State Council held a national telephone meeting on quality, variety, and efficiency year activities, calling on the broad masses of cadres, workers, and staff to actively participate. On behalf of our province, Vice Governor Zhang Gaoli briefed the whole nation on our province's methods and experience in promoting the activities.

After the national telephone meeting, Governor Ye Xuanping spoke to provincial leaders who participated in the meeting. He pointed out: While carrying out these activities, various localities should firmly grasp the key link of products, and ensure that our products are good in quality, sell at lower prices, and are marketable. We should not only meet the present market demand, but also satisfy market demand which may be different in the future. This is the basis for our enterprise work. We should have a sober understanding of our achievements made during the first quarter, and avoid being blindly optimistic about our success. This will enable us to make a still greater progress in our work.

Inmate Recidivism Rate in Guangzhou Eyed

HK2204063091 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 1044 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Report: "Rising Crime Rate of Inmates Released From Reform-Through-Labor, Reeducation-Through-Labor Farms in Guangzhou City"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Guangzhou, 16 Apr (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Since the beginning of this year, the number of people reverting to crime after being released from the "two labors" (reform-through-labor and reeducation-through-labor) in Guangzhou City has increased 15 percent over the same period last year. The number of people reverting to crime is so staggering and the condition is so serious that a hidden social danger has been created.

In recent years, the number of people in Guangzhou released after serving a sentence or relieved from the "two labors" in Guangzhou has exceeded 18,200 and nearly 20 percent of them have reverted to crime. Most had been sentenced for robbery and theft. During their imprisonment, some had become "prison friends" with similar bad tastes. After their release, they did not think of repentance or giving up their bad habits, but continued to become partners in evil deeds and followed the same old disastrous road of committing robbery; some even looked for chances to take revenge against law-enforcing personnel. According to statistics, economic crimes take up a high proportion of violations of the law, accounting for about 60 percent of the total.

According to an analysis by relevant personnel, the criminals released from reform-through-labor and reeducation-through-labor acted savagely because of the following main reasons: The first is a rebellious psychology. They generally think: "After several years of imprisonment, our efforts to get money are all in vain. If we do not make money before it is too late, we will be poor all our lives." So, on rejoining society, they have developed the psychology of "making up for the losses suffered in imprisonment" and repeatedly committed crimes everywhere.

The second is the difficulty in finding employment, which has resulted in renewed crimes. Recently, according to a sample survey conducted by Guangzhou

on the placement of 2,748 people released from reform-through-labor and reeducation-through-labor, 1,577 people cannot find placement, which is 57 percent of the total. Because of the failure to find employment and because of no guaranteed income, they have returned to the old road of committing crimes.

Furthermore, local police stations have been lax in administering and supervising these people, so that they go hither and thither, waiting for opportunities to commit crimes.

Guangzhou Commodity Fair Sales Up 20 Percent

OW2004174991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1502 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Guangzhou, April 20 (XINHUA)—By four o'clock PM today, the business transactions already registered by computers in the first five days of the 1991 Spring China Export Commodity Fair has exceeded 1.5 billion U.S. dollars, up 20 percent compared with the same period last year.

A major characteristic of this export fair is that organizers have proposed reasonable prices of some commodities to prevent sales at low prices.

The unified prices of some commodities such as paraffin wax, furfural and rolled steel have, to the satisfaction of many foreign businessmen, sped up the transactions, said officials.

Among the most welcome commodities are high quality filature silk and spun silk, flax and cotton yarn, thick cotton fabric, high-grade jewelry and brand light industry products.

About 230,000 people from 110 countries and regions all around world have come to the fair.

Guangdong's Shenzhen To Build Large Oil Refinery

OW2004122791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1211 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Shenzhen, April 20 (XINHUA)—Preparations for the construction of a large refinery are well under way in Shenzhen city, south China's Guangdong Province.

The refinery, which will cost nearly three billion yuan, is designed to process over 21 million barrels (bbl) of oil, annually. Its major products will include diesel oil, aviation kerosene and lead-free gasoline.

The Dapeng Bay Oil Refinery will also include a wharf with a handling capacity of over 1.4 million bbl of crude oil, and an electric power plant with a 50,000 kilowatt capacity.

The total investment of 2.87 billion yuan, including 140 million U.S. dollars, will be provided jointly by the Hong Kong China Resources Holding Co. Ltd., the China Petrochemical Corporation, and Shenzhen City.

Construction is scheduled for completion in approximately three years.

When it becomes operational, the refinery will help to alleviate oil supply shortages in Shenzhen and Hong Kong, and will enhance economic co-operation and development between the two.

Following in the wake of rapid economic growth, Shenzhen City's demands for oil products has increased by an annual rate of 15 percent.

Last year, alone, the demand for oil products needed reached 5.74 million bbl, and this year the amount is expected to jump to seven million bbl.

At the same time, Hong Kong's annual oil consumption is nearing 42 million bbl., of which 77 percent is imported.

Guangxi Secretary Addresses CPPCC Meeting

HK1904123391 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Excerpts] After successfully completing the various items on its agenda, the Fourth Session of the Sixth Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Chinese People's Consultative Conference [CPPCC] concluded in Nanning yesterday afternoon. The session called on CPPCC members at all levels in our region to work actively on the task of implementing our region's 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, continue to hold high the banner of patriotism and socialism, conscientiously discharge their functions of political consultation and democratic supervision to make contributions to promoting the great cause of unification of the motherland and our region's opening up to the outside world, fulfilling our strategic task for the end of this century, and invigorating Guangxi.

Those who were seated in the front rows of the rostrum included regional CPPCC Chairman Chen Huiguang, Vice Chairmen Ou Jiwen, Zhong Jiazuo, Huang Yuyang, Lu Yannan, Huang Dufeng, Wei Ruilin, Yang Taiyang, Ma Minglong, Yao Kelu, (Luo Keqing) and (Hou Deheng), and Secretary General Chen Ming.

Those who attended the session included regional party, government, and military leaders Zhao Fulin, Cheng Kejie, (Huang Yun), Gan Ku, Liu Mingzu, (Wang Zhu-huang), Jin Baosheng, Shi Zhaotang, Lin Chaoqun, (Wei Jisong), and (Zhao Yunlin). Qin Yingji, member of the Central Advisory Commission, was also present at the session. They warmly congratulated the successful conclusion of the session. [passage omitted]

After the session approved various resolutions and reports, regional CPPCC Chairman Chen Huiguang spoke. On the basis of affirming the success of the session, he pointed out: The CPPCC of the people shoulders a heavy task in implementing the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. He dwelt on the following four points in his speech:

1. We should conscientiously study and implement the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and the spirit of the two national meetings to understand the great responsibility and role of the people's CPPCC during the last decade of this century. The thinking of all regional CPPCC members should be unified on the implementation of the national and Guangxi regional 10-Year Programs and the Eighth Five-Year Plans, so that they can make greater contributions to fulfilling the strategic targets of the second stage.

2. We should further do well the work of promoting unity and stability, and give full play to the role of the CPPCC in developing unity and coordination work to create a harmonious and good political and social environment for Guangxi's reform, opening up, and socialist modernization.

3. We should conscientiously carry out the duties of political consultation and democratic supervision to enhance our capability and level in participating in, and discussing government and political affairs to ensure that important decision making in our region is carried out on a democratic and scientific basis.

4. We should suggest ways and means, and put forth our strength to fulfill our region's 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan around the central task of economic construction. There are various kinds of talented personnel in the people's CPPCC which has links with all kinds of social forces. We should give full play to such strong points of the CPPCC to organize CPPCC members, and persons who have links with them, to participate in various activities of economic construction as a center and serve as a purpose to strive for in fulfilling our region's magnificent 10th-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for national economic and social development, invigorating the Chinese nation, and promoting reunification of the motherland.

The session successfully ended with the PRC's national anthem.

Hainan Governor Calls For 'Open Policy'

OW2004033691 Beijing XINHUA in English 0144 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Haikou, April 20 (XINHUA)—Hainan Governor Liu Jianfeng has called for greater efforts to open to the outside world, importation of more foreign funds and technology, and strengthened co-operation with other parts of China.

Speaking at a provincial meeting, the governor said that the province had adhered to the reform and open policy and has achieved remarkable progress in the past three years.

Since the island became China's largest special economic zone three years ago, investments in fixed assets have reached 8.47 billion yuan. The state, foreign investors, as well as other Chinese localities and outside departments have each contributed one-third of the investments. "In other words, overseas funds and funds from other parts

of China amounted to over five billion yuan, and exceeded the total investment in Hainan between 1952 and 1985," Liu said. In the past three years, Hainan Province has established a solid foundation in terms of its power, transportation and telecommunications industries. The island now has surplus electricity compared to a chronic power shortage only three years ago.

"It is time to conduct large-scale construction of manufacturing projects," he said.

Hainan will schedule manufacturing projects in line with state industrial policies, especially in regards to a number of large and medium-sized projects, he said.

The governor singled out development of the Yangpu zone, which will be a priority in the coming years. "The National People's Congress and other authoritative bodies have sent people to conduct investigations and have agreed with our practices," he said.

In addition, the Japanese Government has approved a third round of loans to China. Liu urged local officials to grasp the opportunity to ensure the success of the Yangpu Development Zone.

The province has scheduled some 89 key construction projects this year, which will require a total investment of over 2.58 billion U.S. dollars, in addition to 1.09 billion yuan renminbi. Hainan plans to absorb direct foreign investments, as well as loans provided by foreign governments.

Liu also said that the province will simplify investment procedures and will improve work efficiency as a convenience for investors.

State Councillor Song Jian Inspects Hunan Area

HK2104004191 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Excerpts] On 14 April, Song Jian, state councillor and minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, inspected the work of supporting the poor with science and technology in five counties of the Jinggangshan area. After the inspection, he pointed out: In the coming 10 years, we should gradually turn Jinggangshan into a demonstration base for developing a socialist commodity economy.

Comrade Song Jian arrived in Changsha on 12 April. Those who came with him included (Shi Shaoming), special advisor to the State Science and Technology Commission, and responsible comrades of the relevant Commission departments. Provincial party and government leaders Xiong Qingquan, Chen Bangzhu, Sun Wensheng, Yang Zhengwu, Wang Xiangtian, Chen Binfen, and others paid a special visit to Comrade Song Jian and his party. [passage omitted]

On the morning of 14 April, after listening to reports by responsible comrades of (Guizhou) and (Lucheng) Counties, and (Xie Kangsheng), deputy secretary general of

the provincial government, Comrade Song Jian made an important speech. He said: Jiangangshan is a cradle of the revolution and made great contributions to the Chinese revolution. Over the past 40 years since New China's founding, great changes have taken place in the area, and it has basically solved the problem of providing its people with enough food and clothing. In the coming 10 years, we should gradually turn the Jianggangshan area into a demonstration base for developing a socialist commodity economy. This will produce an important influence on the efforts to give play to socialism's strong points and on our country's future and destiny. The State Science and Technology Commission has decided to send a group responsible for supporting the poor with science and technology to work in the Jianggangshan area. Its task is to help the Jianggangshan area rely on science and technology to develop its economy. Various departments will support the Jianggangshan area to promote its economy. However, previous experiences have shown that if an area fails to rely on its own efforts, even God cannot help it. Jinggangshan's development lies in relying on leadership at all levels, the masses, its own efforts, and self-reliance.

While talking about the work of supporting the poor in Jinggangshan, Song Jian stressed: The planning for Jinggangshan's development should be further improved. Its construction projects should be accurately selected so that there can be good breakthrough points. It should develop its basic undertakings and enhance its product quality. It should strengthen opening up to the outside world and open its door wide to attract talented personnel, capital and technology. In the meantime, it should learn how to use loans and be bold in using commercial loans. Banks in various localities will greatly support it.

Southwest Region

CPPCC Committee Member on Changes in Tibet

OW2204062391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0036 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Interview with Lhalu Cewang Doje, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, CPPCC, by XINHUA reporters Duoqi Zhandui (1122 0679 0594 1018) and Xu Qun (6079 5028)]

[Text] Lhasa, 18 April (XINHUA)—Lhalu Cewang Doje is an enigmatic personality of Tibet. He was a Kelun of the Tibetan regional government and a commander of the 1959 rebellion army, and his family is also well-known for having produced two generations of Dalai Lamas. At present, Lhalu is a member of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee.

How did he change from a feudal bureaucrat to a patriot? To find this out, we visited Mr. Lhalu on the eve of the 40th anniversary of Tibet's peaceful liberation.

After he heard the purpose of our visit, the thin old man paused for a little while and began to speak. He said: The old and the new Tibet are two different worlds. Although I was a high-ranking official under the old Tibetan government and tried hard to protect the old system, the great changes that have taken place in the last 40 years since Tibet's peaceful liberation convinced me of this basic principle: The socialist system has saved Tibet, and Tibet can only develop under the big family of the motherland.

Lhalu said: I am almost 80 years old now, and have lived through nearly 40 years prior to liberation and the 40 years after liberation. I have seen with my own eyes that Tibet was a very poor and backward society 40 years ago. For instance, before liberation, the Tibetan people were very poor; health care facilities were lacking, while pestilence was rampant; and the population declined year after year. According to sources, in the 300 years between the early years of the Qing Dynasty and shortly before Tibet's peaceful liberation, the population of the Zang nationality declined by more than 50 percent. There were only 1 million people in a land of 1.2 square kilometers. [sentence as received] More than 90 percent of the people did not have enough to eat and wear all year round, and some 10 percent of the people lived their entire lives as panhandlers.

Some high-ranking officials of the old Tibetan government have thought about implementing reform in this connection. Lhalu recalled that his father, Longxia Doje Cijie, was once a high-ranking official of the Gexia government. He traveled to Britain, France, and Italy for education during the 1930's and accepted some capitalist democratic ideology. Upon returning to Tibet, he implemented certain reform measures which encroached upon the interests of the aristocrats. In the end, he was dubbed a traitor and had both his eyes gouged out; in addition, his cohorts were all banished from Tibet. This was the episode of the so-called "Longxia movement." Although the movement merely sought to restructure the rights and interests of the three major feudal lords without any consideration for the interests of the masses, it could not be tolerated under the old system. Lhalu recalled that because the Lhalu clan itself was one of Tibet's largest serf owners, controlling some 20 large and small manors, about 10 pieces of pastureland, and thousands of slaves; as the biggest beneficiary under the old system, he, apart from having attempted nothing and accomplished nothing when he was in power, stubbornly defended the basis of feudal serfdom and struggled to protect the old system during crucial moments in history. He even thought of throwing in with the imperialists and attempted to make use of foreign powers to safeguard the privileges under the feudal system. Lhalu deeply regretted the past. He said that he had betrayed the Tibetan people and brought utter disgrace and ruin upon himself.

At this juncture, the old man was obviously excited. He said: In the last few decades, the party and the people did not cast me aside or look down upon me, but instead

salvaged and educated me and gave me a new lease on life. When I was desperate and uncertain about certain issues, Chairman Mao taught me that "without the thumbs, the hands would have no strength; the motherland and Tibet cannot be separated." In the 40 years since peaceful liberation, I witnessed the Tibetan people drive out the imperialist forces and overturn the feudal serf system under the leadership of the CPC and with the support of the people across the nation, as well as establish a prosperous socialist new Tibet with the people as the masters.

Mr. Lhalu heartily said that the tremendous changes that have taken place in Tibet in the past 40 years could not have been achieved in the past few centuries. The Lhalu clan lost the feudal privileges in those 40 years, while the people of Tibet gained a new lease on life.

Today, Mr. Lhalu not only is a worker who earns his own living; he also continues to participate in Tibetan, as well as national, affairs. He truly feels that he is of use now. He is currently making contributions in screening and researching data on Tibetan history in the Committee for Research of Tibetan History and Literature. He told us that he has recently completed a memoir entitled "The Rise and Fall of the Lhalu Clan" which is scheduled to be published this year. He said: Having lived through the old and new Tibet, I am an eyewitness of history. We are recording the history so that the young will be able to comprehend the truth about the old Tibet.

Tibetan Standing Committee Meeting Held 20 Apr

*OW2204092091 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Apr 91*

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] The fifth autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee held its 14th session in Lhasa on 20 April. Present at the meeting were Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Senggen Lozong Gyaincain, Pudoje, Lang Jie, Jangzhong Zhaxi Doje, and Hu Songjie, vice chairman of the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee; and also present were members of the Standing Committee.

Those attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were Gying Puncog Cedain, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government; Yang Youcai, chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate; and responsible comrades of the regional Higher People's Court, the People's Congress liaison offices in various prefectures, the Lhasa City People's Congress Standing Committee, and the General Office of the regional People's Congress.

Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai presided over the meeting. Of the 36 Standing Committee members who were supposed to attend the meeting, 15 were either on sick leave or on leave of absence, and 21 were present and formed a quorum.

The agenda of the meeting contained the following items: (1) to examine and discuss the draft agenda of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Autonomous Regional People's Congress, (2) to examine and discuss the draft schedule of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Autonomous Regional People's Congress, (3) to examine and discuss the draft decision on convening the Fourth Session of the Fifth Autonomous Regional People's Congress, (4) to examine and discuss the draft namelist of the presidium and the secretary general of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Autonomous Regional People's Congress, (5) to hear, examine, and discuss a report to be delivered by the credentials committee on examination of the qualifications of new deputies elected in by-elections, (6) to examine and discuss the draft work report of the autonomous region People's Congress Standing Committee, (7) to decide the namelist of nonvoting delegates, (8) to hear a briefing on the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, (9) to examine and discuss a proposal made by the Lhasa City People's Congress Standing Committee requesting the regional People's Congress Standing Committee approve the procedures of Lhasa City on food sanitation management, (10) to examine and discuss a report on the preliminary examination of the draft procedures of Lhasa City on food sanitation management, (11) to hear a report to be delivered by the autonomous regional people's government on the handling of the proposals made by deputies to the Third Session of the Fifth Autonomous Regional People's Congress, and (12) to examine and discuss matters concerning personnel appointments and removals.

The briefing on the proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress was presented to the meeting by Lang Jie, vice chairman of the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee. After the briefing, Comrade Lang Jie said: We should seriously study the report on the outline of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development delivered by Premier Li Peng at the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress. We should unify our understanding and thinking, further enhance our awareness of the importance of economic construction, and try in every possible way to make progress in Tibet's economic construction.

He said: At present, a better political situation of stability and unity exists in this region. We should treasure it, enhance our vigor, and display a spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. We should have a high degree of sense of responsibility, know the urgency of our tasks, and conscientiously make progress in economic construction in this region. As members of the People's Congress Standing Committee, we should uphold and improve the system of People's Congress, strengthen socialist democracy and legal system, and ensure a successful realization of Tibet's second-step strategic objective.

The meeting heard, examined, and discussed a report delivered by the credentials committee on examination of the qualifications of new deputies elected in by-elections; and examines and discussed the draft work

report of the autonomous region People's Congress Standing Committee in the afternoon. The afternoon meeting was presided over by Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain, vice chairman of the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee.

It was reported that the 14th Session of the Fifth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee decided that the Fourth Session of the Fifth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress will open in Lhasa on 27 April 1991.

'Roundup' Views Developing Tibetan Culture

OW1904142091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1355 GMT 19 Apr 91

["Roundup: Tibet Develops Its Own Culture"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Lhasa, April 19 (XINHUA)—The Tibetan culture, which has evolved under the special conditions on the "roof of the world", formed its unique features and looked mystic to foreigners, has been well maintained and improved since 1951, the year Tibet was peacefully liberated.

Though the Tibetan culture has a long history that dates back several thousand years, the backward serf system that existed forty years ago hindered the development of the nationality's culture.

Immediately after the liberation of the region, the central government stipulated that China "should develop the Tibetan nationality's language, characters and school education."

Qunsam Dojie, a professor in the Tibetan language department of Tibet University, said that during the past decade, in particular, the Tibetan language has been extensively studied and widely used.

In 1987, the People's Congress of the region approved the "Stipulations on the Study, Use and Development of the Tibetan Language", declaring that both the Chinese and Tibetan language should be used in the region while Tibetan remained the primary language.

At present, the region's documents, newspapers, magazines, radio and television broadcasts, and streets and roads signs are all in Chinese and Tibetan. Moreover, 80 percent of the 25.6 million books published by the Tibetan People's Publishing House are in the Tibetan language, and all primary school teachers teach both languages.

To promote its education, the region has invested more and more money to improve its teaching facilities. Last year, educational funding amounted to 135 million yuan (27 million U.S. dollars), accounting for 15 percent of the region's financial expenditures.

Dojie believes that Tibetan literature is a prominent representative of the minority nationality literature of

the country. In recent years, the region has collected and recompiled the ten-million word Tibetan epic "King Gesar", the longest epic in the world. Some literary magazines, such as "TIBETAN LITERATURE" and "SNOW CITY CULTURE", have been published, encouraging many new writers and poets to come forth.

Tibet is called the "ocean of songs and dances" in China because of the region's colorful folk songs, dances, operas and music. Every summer, the region holds a national arts festival in Lhasa, the capital of the region. And nowadays, the Tibetan people not only perform their traditional songs and dances, but also engage in modern entertainment, such as disco dancing, pop music and karaoke. The region's song and dance ensemble and the Tibetan opera troupe have toured abroad several times, introducing the region's national arts to foreign peoples.

Traditional Tibetan medicine, an important component of Tibetan culture, has also witnessed remarkable progress in the past few years.

Qamba Chili, a well-known Tibetan medicine practitioner and president of the Tibet autonomous regional hospital, said that the region currently has one Tibetan medicine medical college and 12 Tibetan medicine hospitals. The number of doctors and nurses specializing in traditional Tibetan medicine now totals 1,503, he said.

During the past five-year plan period (1986-1990), the number of Tibetan pharmaceutical factories in the region increased from three to six. They now produce 100,000 kg of medicine annually.

Meanwhile, research into Tibetan medicine has developed rapidly. Breakthroughs have been recorded in treating bacillary dysentery and atrophic gastritis.

At present, many experts specializing in the study of Tibetan culture are coming forth. They not only study the nationality's religion, medicine and folk arts, but also the region's society, history, present and future.

Cadres Praised for Contributions in Tibet

OW1904202891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0219 GMT 19 Apr 91

[By Jiang Zuozhong (3068 0146 0022) and Xu Qun (6079 5028)]

[Excerpts] Lhasa, 19 Apr (XINHUA) — Those who dedicated the prime of their lives to the "ridge of the roof of the world [Tibet]" have set up monuments everywhere on the plateau. In a period of 40 years since the peaceful liberation of Tibet, generation after generation of cadres and workers of all nationalities from the inland areas of China set out for the plateau in Tibet, carrying with them the profound sentiments of friendship of the party and all the Chinese people, to unite and work hard together with the Tibetan people. They made everlasting contributions to the prosperity and progress of Tibet. [passage omitted]

One generation of cadres and workers who entered Tibet succeeded another. They worked untiringly in their respective posts and quietly dedicated themselves without attracting public attention. The history of each and everyone of them is a song of dedication that will melt its listeners into tears and inspire them to further efforts. Jiang Ying, a good "Menba" (doctor) of the Tibetan people; Lu Yaozeng, an engineer who is the author of "Soil Taxonomy of Tibet"; Xu Fengxiang, who is enthusiastic about plateau ecology; and weatherman Quan Xungang are their outstanding representatives. Together with the units stationed in Tibet, they cemented a "Tibet spirit" that is "particularly capable of bearing hardships, exercising patience and restraint, and fighting" with their own painstaking care, sweat, and even lives. They were highly praised by General Secretary Jiang Zemin. [passage omitted]

Speaking of the series of changes, Gyaincain Norbu, chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Region, said with deep feeling: "Every achievement scored in Tibet over the past 40 years is a crystallization of the painstaking care and energies expended by the cadres and workers of all nationalities who have entered Tibet. Their contributions will go down in the history of Tibet forever. The people of Tibet will never forget them!"

Tibet Protects Natural Resources

OW2104021691 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 21 Apr 91

["Natural Resources Protected in Tibet (Tibet's Today and Yesterday Background)" — XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA) — Natural resources have been well protected during economic construction in Tibet since its peaceful liberation in 1951.

Tibet is rich in natural resources. It boasts 6 million hectares of forests and more than 70 varified minerals. All of this is quite favorable for economic construction of the region.

During Tibet's economic construction, the local government has always paid attention to the protection and administration of local natural resources and formulated rules on the protection of forests, the administration of mineral resources and protection of wildlife. The governments at the prefecture and county levels have adopted relevant measures to effectively protect resources and strictly administer and rationally use them.

In forestry, tree felling and transport are strictly controlled. At the same time, trees are planted and hillsides are closed off in order to facilitate forestation and maintain a balance of water, soil and vegetation.

In addition, the scientific and technical personnel have strengthened their inspection and research on forest ecology. The prospecting, survey and study of mineral resources have been emphasized in the last few years.

The exploitation of mineral deposits should be approved by the government and carried out with the technical guidance of related departments. The management and transportation of mineral ores should be strictly examined and approved.

The small-scale exploitation of minerals by the local people has brought about good economic results under the planned economy and by relying on it the local people have prospered.

The various local governments have also formulated concrete measures to prohibit the hunting of wild animals based on regional provisions for wildlife protection. Tibet is now known as a natural wildlife paradise.

North Region

Beijing CPPCC Session Closes 20 Apr

OW2004151491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1434 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA)—Non-communist parties in Beijing have faithfully fulfilled their duties in exercising democratic supervision and participating in state affairs over the past two years.

The Beijing branches of China's eight democratic parties have enrolled over 10,000 members during the period. A number of the members hold positions as county magistrates or deputy magistrates in 17 of the 18 counties under the jurisdiction of Beijing. An additional 250 people serve as supervisors, auditors and inspectors of the price control departments or in law enforcement at the municipal and county levels.

These statistics were contained in a report delivered at the Beijing municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) which closed today.

The CPPCC members, many of whom are noted experts in various fields, put forward many proposals related to major government policies and conducted investigations on problems in 12 major areas. In addition, they took part in the campaign to screen government operated companies, as well as in general inspections concerning prices, taxation and finance.

Many leading non-communist officials expressed the view that democratic supervision is an effective form of multi-party co-operation.

One non-communist party member who attended the conference said, "People used to spread rumors from unofficial channels that corruption is serious in the Communist Party of China (CPC)."

However, he added, "As a result of a recent investigation, I have found the majority of government and party officials are clean and honest, and share the concern of ordinary people."

The CPPCC is also enthusiastically promoting economic, cultural and academic exchanges between the mainland and Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao.

In 1990, 170 CPPCC members played host to over 2,500 visitors from the three regions, as well as visitors from a number of other countries. During the period over 90 democratic parties' members went abroad to give lectures.

Beijing Government Values Letters from Masses

OW2004165491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2006 GMT 18 April 91

[By Niu Aimin (3662 1947 3046)]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)—The Beijing Municipality's Correspondence and Visitation Office transferred a critical letter signed by "an ordinary commoner Ma Yun-feng" to Mayor Chen Xitong. The letter said: There are too many "leading groups" in the Beijing Municipality. They are just for appearance's sake and a form of formalism. It is "also unnecessary" that the mayor head all the groups. Immediately after reading the letter, Chen Xitong proposed that it be read and discussed at a municipal government official meeting. During discussion at the meeting, the attendees felt that the criticism was accurate and realistic, and should be accepted. The meeting also decided that in the future, functions of existing government departments would be fully utilized and the establishment of temporary leading groups would be taken seriously. In addition, it was necessary to visit, and express gratitude to, the letter-writer.

According to the Beijing Municipality's Correspondence and Visitation Office, in recent years, the municipal leadership has paid more attention to the masses' letters, especially critical letters. The leadership has regarded constantly listening to the masses' ideas and suggestions as a major event that fosters closer ties with the masses and improves its workstyle. Mayor Chen Xitong requested that all the masses' correspondence that criticized or even scolded him was to be delivered to him. He requested that the municipal correspondence and visitation office "deliver one letter from the masses daily" to him. Other leading municipal comrades also earnestly read and handled the masses' letters. Most problems have been appropriately solved through the masses' correspondence. These problems included such major items as the improvement in municipal government operations and vegetable prices, as well as such minor issues as an ordinary worker's handicapped child applying for admission to a welfare institution, and a family's sleep being disturbed at night. Over a period of nearly one year and three months, the municipal correspondence and visitation office had excerpted reports from 189 letters of the masses for Mayor Chen Xitong, who wrote his handling remarks on all of them.

Last autumn, a teacher wrote a letter to Chen Xitong, criticizing that when the mayor was on an inspection tour at the Shuangyushu Subdistrict and the Wanquanzhuang Primary School, the traffic was congested for some time

because the local authorities held welcoming and sending-off ceremonies. The teacher continued to say that the masses were unhappy and hoped that the municipal leadership would, in a small group and without prior notice, visit the Zhichunli Subdistrict, which is a block away from the Shuangyushu Subdistrict, and solve such environmental pollution problems as filth and messiness there. After reading the letter, Chen Xitong wrote down his specific handling proposals, and read this critical letter at a routine municipal government meeting.

Two months later, the Municipal Government Administrative Committee reported: The temporarily-built warehouses and mixer-sheds in the Zhichunli Subdistrict have all been dismantled, and the garbage has been cleared. The problem of noisy disturbance to the residents has also been solved to a certain extent. Later, the municipality twice sent individuals to visit the letter-writer. The teacher said: I did not expect the municipality would pay this much attention to the masses' letters. We appreciate the government's concern for the people's living conditions.

Yuan Liben, member of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee, received a letter from the masses. It stated that the workers' dormitory of the Municipal Printing Industry Company Headquarters was burned down because of a neighbor's fire and their housing problem could not be solved. Yuan Liben went many times to the actual scene to inspect and investigate, gathered the personnel of the relevant district and units to discuss and coordinate at meetings, and eventually solved this problem.

An old retired worker wrote to Vice Mayor He Luli, mentioning that it was unhygienic for the Dianmen Grocery Emporium to arrange its cakes into a huge raised flower-bed according to their respective types. He Luli immediately ordered the emporium to improve its work and replied to the old worker, expressing her appreciation.

Even though some critical letters from the masses may not be really reasonable or some of their requests cannot be met for the time being, the municipality will try to explain this to the writers, trying its best to respond to every letter.

Hebei People's Congress Session Opens

SK2104122191 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the seventh Hebei Provincial People's Congress which draws provincial-wide attention and has profound significance, focusing on the discussion of the province's 10-Year Program for national economic and social development and the outlines of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, was ceremoniously opened at the auditorium of the Shijiazhuang Workers' Cultural Palace on the morning of 20 April. Guo Zhi, Yue Zongtai, Liu Ying, Wang Youhui, Hong Yi, Zou Renyun, Du Benjie, Bai Shi, and Li Tie, executive chairmen of the congress, were seated on the front row of

the rostrum. Xing Chongzhi, Cheng Weigao, Lu Chuanzan, Li Bingliang, Yang Zejiang, Li Wenshan, Ye Liansong, Chen Yujie, Li Haifeng, Han Licheng, Song Shuhua, Zhang Renshen, Guo Hongqi, Gu Erxiong, Li Feng, Xu Chunxing, Wang Zuwu, Du Jingyi, Wang Enduo, Ma Xinyun, Zhang Ruolin, Chen Lintang, Liu Zongyue, Wang Shusen, Huang Lan, Yu Zhengzhong, Han Shiqian, Li Can, Tang Fei, (Wang Zhenxiao), (Yao Kejun), (Wang Suying), Liu Zongxin, Liu Zhenhua and Dong Naifang, and all members of the presidium were seated on the rostrum. Also taking seats on the rostrum were Xie Feng, Yin Zhe, Wang Dongning, Pan Chengxiao, (Guan Zhenkuan), (He Xi), Zuang Kerang, Wang Yu, Zhao Zhuoyun, and (Jin Qingqian).

At 0900, Guo Zhi, executive chairman of the congress presidium, declared the congress open. [passage omitted]

Cheng Weigao delivered a report which was divided into six parts: 1. Our province scored great achievements in the national economic and social development during the Seventh Five-Year Plan; 2. fully understand that the conditions of our province are the important basis for formulating the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan; 3. the guiding ideology, fighting objectives and main tasks for the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan; 4. unswervingly make the first battle of the Eighth Five-Year Plan a success; 5. actively promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization; 6. adopt effective measures to guarantee the implementation of all fields of work. [passage omitted]

All members attending the fourth session of the sixth provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, responsible persons of various provincial-level departments, democratic parties, mass organizations, prefectural work committees, and members of some city People's Congress Standing Committees attended the congress as observers.

Li Tieying Inspects Universities in Tianjin

OW1904222191 Beijing Central Television Program One Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Apr 91

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] Li Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor, and minister in charge of the State Education Commission, made the following remarks during a work inspection tour in Tianjin: At present institutions of higher education are faced with numerous tasks. Only by strengthening their work of party building will it be possible to ensure that they will not depart from the socialist orientation of education and will train good people with both ability and political integrity.

Between 15 and 18 April, Li Tieying visited Tianjin University and Nankai University to call on the cadres and teachers there. He was accompanied by Tan Shaowen, secretary of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee, and Nie Bichu, mayor of Tianjin. In addition, he

discussed the work of party building with responsible comrades from the party committees of over a dozen institutions of higher education. [video shows a forum in which Li Tiesing is seen speaking] He said: Our institutions of higher education are places for propagating Marxism and disseminating knowledge of science and culture. In no way should we allow the thought of bourgeois liberalization and other unhealthy things to spread unchecked. We should let Marxism hold a dominant position in our institutions of higher education, and turn our universities into a consolidated front for upholding the four cardinal principles, conducting reform, opening to the outside world, opposing bourgeois liberalization, and training successors to carry on the cause of socialism.

Northeast Region

Sun Weiben Relays NPC Guidelines to Rally

SK2004041191 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] The provincial-level organs held a rally of cadres at and above the section level in the provincial exhibition hall today to relay the guidelines of the fourth session of the seventh National People's Congress [NPC] and the fourth session of the seventh national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC].

Attending the rally were provincial leading comrades, including Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Wang Zhao, Zhou Wenhua, Ma Guoliang, Chen Yunlin, Meng Qingxiang, Wang Jun, He Shoulun, Wang Yusheng, Qi Guiyuan, Ji Hua, Du Dianwu, Qu Shaowen, Zhang Li, Li Min, Fu Shiyang, Quan Yuxiang, and Chen Wenzhi; and Chen Lei, member of the Central Advisory Commission. The rally was presided over by Shao Qihui.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, first relayed the guidelines of the speeches given by the central leading comrades at the fourth session of the seventh NPC. Wang Jun, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, introduced the general situation and characteristics of the fourth session of the seventh NPC, and the main situation of our provincial deputies' discussion of all reports. Wang Zhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, relayed the guidelines of the fourth session of the seventh national CPPCC Committee.

The rally called on all localities and departments across the province to conscientiously study and actively implement the guidelines of these two sessions, give wide publicity to the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, clearly explain the good prospects for realizing the second-step strategic objectives, stimulate and boost their working enthusiasm, explicitly explain the standpoint of formulating the 10-Year Program and the

Eighth Five-Year Plan, win new victory with full confidence, clearly explain the temporary difficulties and opportunities in the current economic life, enhance confidence in overcoming difficulties, and through relay of the guidelines of the NPC and CPPCC sessions, mobilize the people of all nationalities throughout the province to consciously implement the resolutions of the two sessions, heighten spirit, work with one heart and one mind, exert joint efforts to overcome difficulties, and promote steady development in our province's economic and social undertakings. On the basis of relaying and studying the guidelines and enhancing understanding, efforts should be made to formulate specific measures for implementing the session guidelines in close connection with local situations, implement the guidelines in terms of ideology, work and work style, and lead the vast numbers of people to do a better job in all fields of work in our province.

Jilin Conference on Work Towards Taiwan Ends

SK2004091891 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] Over the last few years, our province has achieved certain success in carrying out work related to Taiwan, accumulated some experiences, and made fairly great contributions to promoting economic and trade ties and all sorts of exchanges and contacts between our province and Taiwan, invigorating the economy of Jilin, and reunifying the motherland. This statement was given by Vice Governor Liu Xilin at the provincial conference on work towards Taiwan which ended on 19 April.

Liu Xilin pointed out: In the days to come, our province's guidelines for carrying out work towards Taiwan are to unswervingly implement the general principle of peaceful reunification and one country two systems, consider successfully carrying out economic and trade work with Taiwan, maintaining close economic ties between the people of both sides of the Taiwan Strait and expanding contacts and exchanges between the people of the two sides as the focus, strive to promote the early reunification of the motherland and serve our province's economic invigoration.

Liu Xilin touched on specific issues and demands on strengthening our province's economic and trade work towards Taiwan and striving to induce more Taiwan businessmen to make investments and establish plants in our province. 1. We should make use of all forms and channels to extensively and deeply publicize the investment climate in an effort to expose our province wider to the outside world. 2. We should display the role of our province's Taiwan compatriots and their family members, and all democratic parties and mass organizations, and through new nongovernmental channels, induce friends and relatives in Taiwan to make investments and run plants in the province. 3. We should formulate Jilin Provincial stipulations for encouraging investment from Taiwan compatriots as soon as possible, and make some

preferential policies in line with the provincial situations. 4. We should take action and gain initiative in introducing Taiwan capital and pay attention to policy guidance.

Liu Xilin called on all departments concerned across the province to make continued efforts to receive Taiwan compatriots, take active and reliable steps to carry out all sorts of exchange activities between our province and Taiwan, deeply and painstakingly conduct publicity and education among family members of Taiwan compatriots, and do a good job in helping the poor areas shake off poverty and become rich.

At the end of his speech, Liu Xilin called on governments at all levels to realistically strengthen leadership over the work towards Taiwan.

Gu Changchun, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, attended the conference and gave a speech at the end of the conference. He pointed out: It is necessary to fully understand that the work towards Taiwan is a major political task of the whole party and the whole country during the 1990's; actively develop economic relations between people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, and carry out cultural, educational and sports and other spheres of exchange activities with Taiwan in a planned manner; promote the motherland's good culture; publicize our country's excellent situation in reform, opening up and the four modernization; and expand Jilin Province's impetus in Taiwan and foreign countries. At the end of his speech, Gu Changchun said: It is necessary to strengthen centralized and unified leadership over the work towards Taiwan, mobilize the broad masses of people to participate in the work towards Taiwan, and create new achievements in the work of reunifying the motherland.

Northwest Region

Song Addresses Xinjiang Earthquake Conference

OW2004044291 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 6 Apr 91 p 1

[By Li Jiping (2621 0370 1627)]

[Excerpts] "Strengthen prevention, do a good job in forecasting, and work hard to prevent earthquake disasters and reduce losses." This request was recently put forward by Song Hanliang, secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, to leading cadres and earthquake workers from various localities of Xinjiang at a "work conference on reducing earthquake losses" organized by the autonomous regional people's government.

At the conference, principal leaders Song Hanliang and Tomur Dawamat gave important speeches. Speaking on the issue of preventing earthquake disasters on a social scale, Comrade Song Hanliang pointed out: "First, we should

strengthen propaganda and education to enhance the awareness of the broad masses on earthquake prevention and loss reduction. We should do well primarily in the following three areas: 1) we must frequently carry out propaganda to disseminate scientific knowledge on earthquakes among cadres and the masses, 2) we must carry out earthquake prevention and relief exercises, centering on large and medium-sized industrial cities and large industrial and mining enterprises, particularly on water and power supply, food, telecommunications, and other lifeline projects and departments; 3) We must strengthen the work of reinforcing buildings and engineering projects to make them quake-proof. Not only lifeline projects and newly constructed buildings in cities and towns should be fortified, but existing buildings should also be reinforced. In addition, buildings in rural areas should be fortified and reinforced to suit local conditions. Second, the entire society should be concerned with specialized earthquake forecasting work. All prefectures and autonomous prefectures should try their best to allocate special funds from their budgets to construct seismograph stations. Large and medium-sized enterprises, in particular, should build seismic monitoring stations as soon as possible. Our region's seismograph stations are mostly located in remote and difficult areas and the seismologists are working days and nights under extremely difficult conditions to keep watch on the movement of the earth. Therefore, local leaders should care about their work and living. [passage omitted]

He Yongnian, deputy director of the state seismological bureau, who made a special trip from Beijing to our region to express his sympathy and solicitude to the masses in Kalping quake-stricken area, also attended the conference and gave a speech.

Tomur Dawamat Briefs Xinjiang Cadres

OW2204041891 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1555 GMT 18 Apr 91

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] A general meeting of cadres was held in the autonomous region this morning to convey the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC]. Li Jiayu, vice chairman of the standing committee of the autonomous regional people's congress, presided over the general meeting. Tomur Dawamat, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional party committee and chairman of the autonomous region, conveyed the essential guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC at the meeting. He said: The Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC is a very important session in history for China's socialist modernization. The session, during which significant topics were discussed, has far-reaching influence. It pooled the wisdom of the masses and practiced democracy in policy making. It is a session which takes the future into consideration and a session of unity and brave advancement.

In his report conveying the guidelines, Tomur Dawamat said: Premier Li Peng's report and the outline of the 10-Year

Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan not only have sketched the grand blueprint for China to carry out the second-step strategic objectives, but have also brought unprecedented historic opportunities to Xinjiang for economic development. The opportunities are mainly shown in three aspects: the opportunities brought along with the state's preferential policy, the linkup of the Eurasian Continental Bridge, and the general prospecting of oil. These three major opportunities create a unique economic environment favorable for Xinjiang's development. We should seize the opportunities and take up the challenges. Xinjiang will not always ask the higher level for help and get along by receiving assistance. Its only way out lies in self-reliance. While adhering to the reform and open policy, we should gradually improve the efficiency of enterprises and the county economy. We should open wider to the outside world and carry out the principle of importing through eastern China and exporting through western China, giving preferential treatment to the west, and opening up in all directions to strengthen our capacity in developing and constructing Xinjiang. We must further unite all nationalities, intensify the construction of socialist democracy and legal systems, and create a favorable social and political environment for the sustained and stable development of Xinjiang's socialist modernization.

Song Hanliang and Janabil, respectively secretary and deputy secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, and other leading comrades of the autonomous region attended the general meeting. [video shows Tomur Dawamat speaking from a prepared script and attendees to the meeting]

Xinjiang Delays CPPCC, Plenum Until May

OW2004111591 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1555 GMT 18 Apr 91

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] The recent 50th [as heard] chairman's meeting of the regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] decided to postpone until May 13th the session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Regional CPPCC Committee and the Fourth Plenary Session of the Sixth regional CPPCC Committee, originally scheduled to open on 18 April and 22 April, respectively.

Entrusted by Chairman Ba Dai, Vice Chairman Fu Wen presided over the chairman's meeting. Vice Chairmen Wang Shizhen, Kanbarhan Aimaity, Han Youwen, Tayier Maimaitili, Zhao Ganqing, Yibulayin Rouzi, and Ga Wenxiang, and Secretary-General Hasimu Yimiti attended the meeting.

CPPCC Committee Meets Taiwan Delegation

*OW1904184991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic
Service in Chinese 1016 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (XINHUA) — The Committee for Reunification of the Motherland under the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] held a discussion meeting with the delegates of Taiwan's Labor Party, who are currently on a visit to the Mainland, in the CPPCC National Committee Auditorium today.

It was learned that this is the first time that Taiwan's Labor Party has organized a delegation to visit the Mainland since its founding in 1987.

Yang Zhengmin, member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the Committee for Reunification of the Motherland, briefed the Taiwan guests on the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Meanwhile, both sides also exchanged ideas and views on the reunification of the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, contacts between them, and other issues.

Qian Weichang, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, feted the delegation of Taiwan's Labor Party, who had arrived for a visit to the Mainland, during the evening of 18 April.

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